

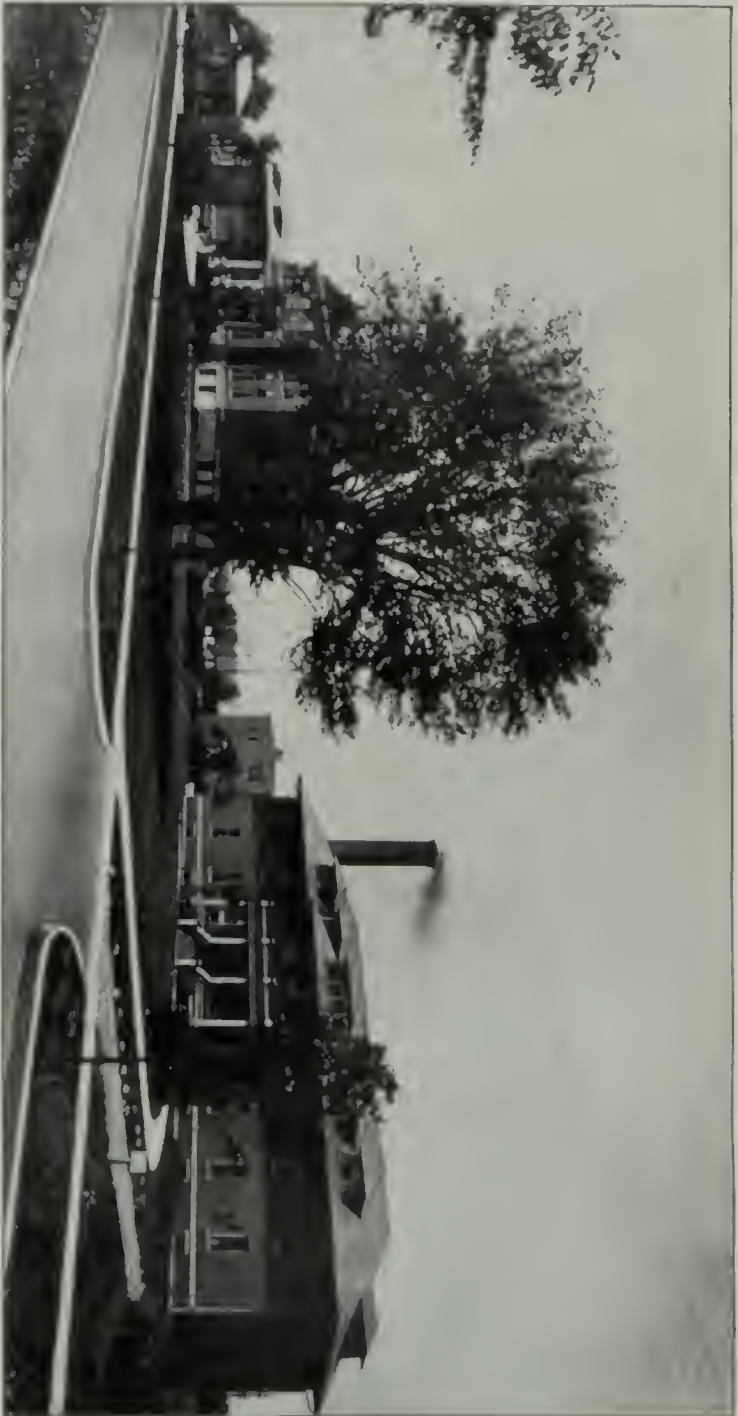
FOURTH
BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTION
FOR THE BLIND
FOR THE
TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1910



BY AUTHORITY

LANSING, MICHIGAN
WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO., STATE PRINTERS
1910

HV1796
M57



Stables. Men's Bldg. Administration Bldg.

Factory.

Women's Bldg.

Gift of
A. M. Shotwell

FOURTH

BIENNIAL REPORT

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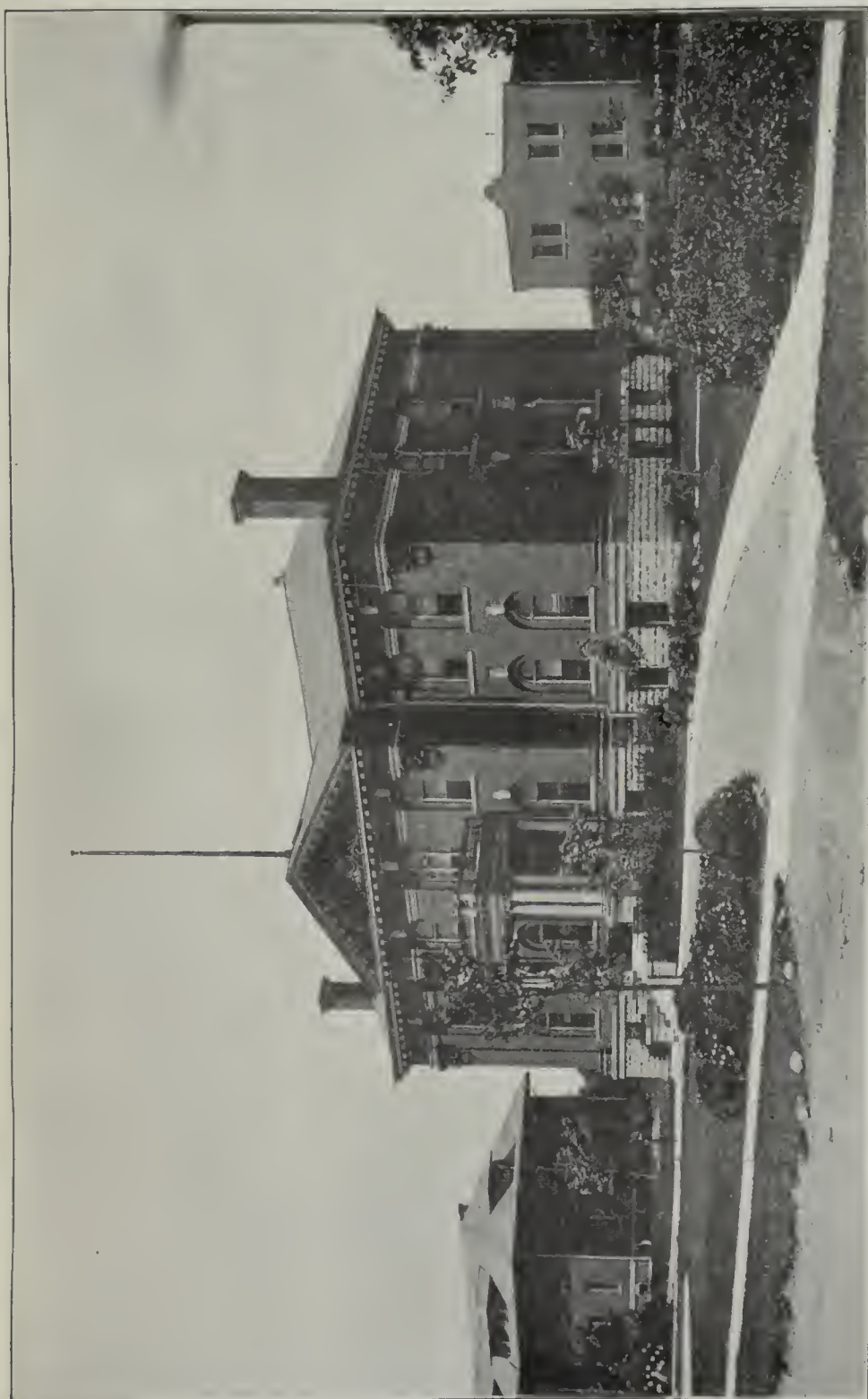
LANSING, MICHIGAN
WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO., STATE PRINTERS
1910

HV1796

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hudson, President.....Clare
Henry H. Chatters, Treasurer.....Flushing
F. Bruce Smith, Secretary.....Saginaw
Frank G. Putnam, Superintendent

OFFICERS.

Frank G. Putnam, superintendent.....	\$1,500 00
Ambrose M. Shotwell, librarian and instructor.....	420 00
E. E. Curtis, M. D., physician.....	250 00
Mary Ora Waite, matron.....	540 00
Gracie Brown, stenographer and bookkeeper	480 00

TEACHERS.

Agnes Walberg, weaving and caning.....	\$600 00
Constance Molle, broom-making and caning.....	480 00
Joseph Henriaty, piano tuning.....	240 00
George Hunt, assistant weaving.....	150 00
Jennie Dusenbery, music.....	100 00
Mildred M. Campan, assistant librarian and reader	120 00

EMPLOYEES.

Frank Potter, foreman and shipping clerk.....	\$600 00
Louis R. Putnam, foreman broom shop.....	540 00
James Murray, engineer and electrician	780 00
John Root, night engineer and watchman.....	540 00
Phillip Potter, yard foreman and teamster.....	720 00
Howard Gowing, carpenter and man-of-all-work.....	540 00
Minnie McKay, laundress.....	360 00
Agnes Gauthier, visitor's attendant.....	108 00
Maud E. Dester, seamstress.....	150 00
Frank Miller, cook	480 00
Adaline Dwyer, head dining room maid	180 00
Alice Boals, dining room maid.....	144 00
Amelia Trombley kitchen maid.....	144 00
Ida Schramm, second maid.....	168 00
Nellie Robinson, hall maid.....	240 00
Charlotte Laplow, hall maid.....	144 00



THE MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind, located at Saginaw, West Side, is designed to afford necessary instruction and profitable employment to those worthy blind inhabitants of this State, who with reasonable assistance and encouragement, are able and willing to work. It was established and is governed under the terms of Act No. 169 of the Laws of 1903, approved June 2, 1903, and was opened at Saginaw, West Side, in November, 1904, under the superintendency of James P. Hamilton, a graduate of Albion College, who was succeeded in that position in 1907 by Mr. Samuel S. Judd, an instructor in the Saginaw Manual Training School, and formally a teacher in the Missouri State School for the Blind at St. Louis. Mr. Frank G. Putnam, a member of the firm of the Saginaw Broom Company, succeeded Mr. Judd in May, 1910.

Here blind men and women of ordinary health and strength between the ages of 18 and 60 years are taught useful trades and occupations; such as broommaking, carpet and rug weaving, chair-caning, cobbling, piano tuning, and the like; and during a limited term of apprenticeship or pupilage the learners have their board, lodging, washing and instruction supplied at the Institution free of charge, for the people of Michigan wish the blind to have an opportunity to become useful and happy citizens, rather than inactive consumers of other people's earnings and savings. The inmates of the Institution may also learn to read books printed in several different forms of raised letters, and to write dotted characters representing letters which they can read by touch for themselves. They also learn to operate an ordinary typewriter, so as to be able to write their own letters, to seeing correspondents as rapidly and and correctly as seeing people do.

The Institution also maintains a free circulating library for the benefit of the blind readers of Michigan at their homes, as well as for those who are learning or earning at Saginaw; and the books are distributed as a loan to such readers and later returned to the library by mail free of postage, under an act of Congress passed in 1904. All such readers of any kind of embossed (that is raised) print should apply to the Librarian, Mr. A. M. Shotwell, for such books as they may desire to borrow, for the books are loaned out free of charge for a few weeks at a time to all duly registered readers of such print.

After a useful trade or occupation has been mastered or a course of instruction has been completed, if the learner would not succeed in supporting himself by his trade outside the Institution, but could do so in one of the branches of industry therein pursued, he may remain and receive such wages as he can earn at that trade, and will be expected merely to pay back the actual cost of his board, washing, etc.

This Institution is at once (1) a trade training school for adult blind

apprentices; (2) an industrial factory for the permanent or steady employment of those able and willing to work and earn the cost of their own support; (3) a working home for the boarding and lodging of those needing and wishing its care and benefits at cost, after learning a trade, as well as the gratuitous boarding and lodging of learners for a limited time; (4) a free school for the teaching of reading, writing, typewriting, etc., and affording some training in vocal and instrumental music and other minor branches; and (5) a free lending library for the blind of Michigan, at their homes, as well as at the Institution.

It is not an asylum or retreat for the permanent free maintenance of aged or helpless blind persons, nor a hospital or infirmary for the cure or treatment of blindness or other maladies; but an agency to enable worthy blind people to share in the useful activities of life.

For further information address Superintendent Frank G. Putnam, or Librarian Ambrose M. Shotwell, Institution for the Blind, Saginaw, West Side, Mich.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency, Fred M. Warner, Governor of the State of Michigan, and the Honorable Legislature of the State of Michigan.

Gentlemen—The Board of Trustees of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind herewith respectfully submit their fourth biennial report covering the two years ending June 30, 1910.

Since the last report the term of Hon. James H. Malcolm expired December 31, 1908 and the Hon. H. H. Chatters of Flushing was appointed and elected to the office of Treasurer. In August, 1909, the Hon. W. S. Bateman resigned. October, 1909, Hon. F. Bruce Smith was appointed, qualified and elected to the office of Secretary of the Board.

Mr. S. S. Judd was appointed Superintendent June 30, 1907, succeeding J. P. Hamilton, resigned, was re-appointed July 1, 1909.

May 9, 1910, the present Superintendent, Mr. Frank G. Putnam, was appointed to succeed Mr. S. S. Judd, who tendered his resignation in March, 1910, to take effect as soon as a successor could be chosen.

The Board regards itself as very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Putnam as Superintendent. His thorough knowledge of the broom business in all departments gives him special qualifications for the successful management of the principle industry of the Institution and his experience in discipline gained by long service in the regular U. S. Army as non-commissioned Officer, contributes to his efficiency in maintaining the high standard of discipline in the Institution and his appreciation of the condition and needs of the Blind People enables him to gain and keep the respect and good will of those to whose interests he devotes his undivided time and attention.

Our buildings have been in use six years and we find them well adapted to our needs. The outside woodwork, which was badly in need of attention was re-painted in the early summer of 1910, and the addition to the warehouse for the construction of which provision was made by the Legislature in 1909, was commenced before the close of this period and will be occupied in November, 1910. With this addition the factory and warehouse building will afford reasonable accommodation for the several Industries referred to more extendedly in the Superintendent's report to the Board.

Our Dormitories are in good condition. The men's building will accommodate sixty-five. The women's building the same number. Some provision should be made for the re-painting of the interior of these buildings in order that they may be maintained in the clean, sanitary condition essential to the health and comfort of the Inmates.

There has been great pressure brought to bear, by prominent people in the city, as to the need of a smoke consumer. Our factory chimney emits large volumes of black smoke and soot, which is thrown into the Hospital and other near by buildings to the great annoyance of our neighbors and the detriment of lace curtains, etc. In the opinion of the Board this smoke consumer would cause a saving in the fuel con-

sumption and eliminate the smoke nuisance. As it is only a question of a short time when all factories in this city will be compelled to install these smoke consumers or some other device to accomplish the same purpose, we make urgent request that this matter be settled in the very near future.

The Board again urges the necessity of the Superintendent's cottage and beg leave to call attention to that part of the superintendent's report, which points out more clearly the need of the rooms in the Administration Building, now occupied by the Superintendent and his family, for the piano tuning department. Piano tuning affords an opportunity for blind people adapted to it second to none. Several men have perfected themselves in this art and are now earning a competency. One lady is making proficient progress in this work. While it is not adapted to all blind people, we most earnestly urge that adequate facilities to those who can become successful tuners be given, in order that they may avail themselves of the advantage of using to profit, the acute ear, which the loss of sight so frequently develops.

As a further reason for urging the necessity of the superintendent's cottage, the need of the library for more room is urged, in fact, every consideration for the welfare of the Institution suggests that the superintendent's cottage so long delayed should be built.

The per capita cost of maintenance is being reduced. The Board cannot pass without comment, the table showing comparative cost per capita in the various State Institutions as published by the Auditor General. The method of obtaining per capita cost is by dividing total expense, less cost of buildings, by average number of inmates enrolled. This shows for 1910, per capita cost in this Institution \$834.13, the average number of inmates being 56, the expense divided to show this cost is \$46,711.28, of this amount the State appropriation was \$25,000.00. The balance, \$21,711.28 represents the earnings of the inmates and the amount covered back to the treasurer for board and other expenses actually paid by those inmates who are self supporting. The *actual* per capita cost to the state is found by dividing the State appropriation, \$25,000.00 by the average number belonging for any period, which for the year 1910, would be \$446.43. We respectfully submit that regarding the Institution as industrial, or vocational school, which it is to a very large extent, the cost for maintenance of inmates for twelve months of each year is not excessive as compared with somewhat similar institutions for sighted people. If this comparison should show a slightly higher cost, we respectfully urge that the industrial education of the blind cannot be afforded at a cost which would be adequate for sighted people, because of necessity the progress is slower, neither can it be compared with the cost of education of young blind, for the adult learns more slowly than the pupil of an age when acquisition is more natural.

The Industrial success of the Institution would be materially advanced if a working capital could be afforded. Any private institution cannot succeed until funds are accumulated, which makes it possible to take advantage of the market. An appropriation of \$10,000.00 as a working capital or revolving fund, which should always be kept intact by crediting it with the proceeds of manufactured wares, would enable the Institution to buy its raw material in sufficient quantities to supply the demand for one year and to buy this material at the most advantageous time and market.



SORTING AND PREPARING BROOM CORN.

This Institution came into existence, as a most practical expression of an advanced philanthropy, it must remain a philanthropy of which every one acquainted with it may be proud. To a large number of the inmates it is and will continue to afford the opportunity to fit themselves for independent maintenance. Could every taxpayer of the State of Michigan visit the Institution, we doubt if he would not express himself as his Excellency, Fred M. Warner, Governor of Michigan, did on a cold February day in 1910, when he stepped into the work-shop where 28 blind men were employed and said, "I declare, it is good to see these men at work and happy."

Except for the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind, some of them would have been in poorhouses, others despondent and idle in the homes of those on whose benevolence they had some claim and probably scarcely one would have been at work and happy.

Our library is a circulating library for the blind readers of Michigan. Books are carried through the mails entirely free of charge. We have approximately 1,700 volumes in raised print, and serve something like 125 readers. We have asked for \$2,000 as a special fund for the library to be used in procuring additional reading matter. This would remove this item from the current expense fund, which is proper, as it should not figure in the per capita cost.

On account of the increasing attendance and the amount of experimental work we contemplate doing, which is necessary in order to keep ourselves in the foreground in this work and adequately provide for the blind of our State, as the law intended in our establishing act, we have asked for a slightly increased current expense appropriation.

We have always held ourselves in readiness and given freely of our time, as events required, in looking to the welfare and interests of our charge.

(Signed) JOSEPH HUDSON, President,
HENRY H. CHATTERS, Treasurer,
F. BRUCE SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

In account with H. H. Chatters, Treasurer, for the year ending June 30, 1909.

	Dr.	Cr.
Current expenses:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$3,525 58	
Food.....	7,282 36	
Clothing.....	166 36	
Laundry expenses.....	520 91	
Heating and light.....	3,339 21	
Floral greenhouse and grounds.....	688 82	
Medical department.....	100 53	
Office stationery, etc.....	1,224 48	
Amusement and instruction.....	895 73	
Furniture and household supplies.....	1,238 73	
Carriage barn and vehicles.....	302 44	
Improvements and repairs.....	2,635 73	
Machinery.....	312 66	
Farm, garden and stock.....	14 01	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,952 98	
Industrial training.....	20,977 67	
Special purposes—warehouse.....	36 50	
Balance June 30, 1909, current expense.....	214 08	
Balance June 30, 1909, special account.....	01	
Balance from State Treasurer, June 30, 1909.....	04	
Balance July 1, 1908, current expense.....		\$2,559 86
Balance July 1, 1908, special account.....		36 51
From State Treasurer, current expenses.....		24,999 96
Balance from State Treasurer.....		04
Superintendent:		
Industrial training.....		14,285 94
Miscellaneous.....		3,546 27
Medical department.....		25
Total.....	\$45,428 83	\$45,428 83



SEWING BROOMS.



WINDING BROOMS.

EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

11

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

In account with H. H. Chatters, Treasurer, for year ending June 30, 1910.

	Dr.	Cr.
Current expenses:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$2,265 75	
Food.....	6,730 60	
Clothing.....	12 88	
Laundry expenses.....	481 08	
Heating and light.....	3,924 23	
Floral, greenhouse and grounds.....	118 61	
Medical expenses.....	144 05	
Office, stationery, etc.....	1,177 21	
Amusement and instruction.....	758 08	
Furniture and household supplies.....	1,121 09	
Carriage, barn and vehicles.....	720 42	
Improvements and repairs.....	836 86	
Machinery.....	203 85	
Farm, garden and stock.....	316 93	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,008 40	
	26,891 24	
Industrial training expenses.....		
From State Treasurer.....		\$25,000 00
Special purposes (Painting).....		500 00
Balance July 1, 1909.....		214 08
Balance July 1, 1909, special account.....		01
Superintendent:		
Industrial training.....		17,383 34
Miscellaneous.....		1,710 28
Balance.....		1,903 57
Total.....	\$46,711 28	\$46,711 28

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to hereby submit for your consideration the superintendent's fourth biennial report of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind for the period ending June 30, 1910.

Almost the entire period of this report was under the administration of Mr. S. S. Judd, whose resignation having taken effect May 9, 1910, my report necessarily covers the one month and twenty-two days from May 9, to June 30, 1910, inclusive.

During this short period and the succeeding five months running over into the fiscal year of 1911, and the fifth biennial period, I feel that we have accomplished much toward putting the industrial problem on a more paying and substantial footing and a better basis for the uplifting of the blind of our State.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance and enrollment of the Institution is steadily growing as is evident by appended report of attendance. The total enrollment for the six years we have been in existence is as follows:

From November, 1904, to June 30, 1905,	46 men; 5 girls,—total	51.
From July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906,	66 men; 15 girls,—total	81.
From July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907,	68 men; 20 girls,—total	88.
From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908,	76 men; 26 girls,—total	102.
From July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910,	86 men; 32 girls,—total	118.

PER CAPITA COST.

The actual per capita cost to the State, based on ordinary expenses, the yearly appropriation of \$25,000.00, and the average attendance for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, are given in the appended report following:

1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
47	\$531 92	51	\$490 20	70	\$357 14	76	\$328 16	56	\$446 43

There has been a gradual reduction in the per capita cost of maintenance to the State, for each year with the exception of 1910, which owing to unusual conditions prevailing during that period, caused a decrease in the attendance, thus increasing the per capita cost. Prospects are very promising for reducing it much below these figures for the succeeding years or period.



CLIPPING AND BUNCHING BROOMS.

INDUSTRIES.

Broom and whisk making is the most profitable and principal industry, employing a large majority of the male inmates and several of the girls as well, 75% of whom are on the pay rolls at piece work scale.

The skilled winders and sewers of brooms and whisks will average from \$15.00 to \$20.00, per month over and above paying for their board and laundry. Others working at fitting and sorting of the raw material for making brooms, etc., will average from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per month above board, etc.

Our present output of brooms is upward of 40 dozen per day of all grades, not including 12 to 15 dozen of whisk and toy brooms. We are finding a very ready sale for our output at good prices and the profit in the broom and brush department each month averages from \$250.00 to \$400.00.

Our other principal industry, the chair caning and weaving department, at present gives employment to fifteen (15) girls. The rag carpets and colonial rugs, are woven to order from material sent in by the townspeople here and our output is pronounced better than any others turned out in the city. We recane on an average, seventy-five (75) chairs each month, and have all the work we could possibly do in the weaving and chair caning departments and our orders keep increasing.

Our beautiful fabric weaving is proving very popular and have found a very ready sale for this class of work.

NEEDS.

We are greatly in need of quarters for our tuning department, as the rooms originally intended for that purpose are now being utilized for the superintendent's living quarters. The only available room for tuning purposes is located on the second floor of the broom shop, and is subject to all the confusion resultant from operating machinery and noise of the factory. This room is also used as a woodworking shop, having a power rip saw, emery wheel, and other noise producing machinery, which greatly prevents the successful and effective work and instruction being done, as the foreign noises and sounds confuse a beginner who is having his ear trained in tone and harmony. Our tuning department is one of the most valuable departments, inasmuch as it is one of the most remunerative trades which we teach and which is perfectly adapted to the blind.

A blind man is necessarily handicapped to such an extent in prosecuting his work that he should be provided with every convenience and every obstacle removed which will be an impediment to his success.

At the present time there is no suitable place available, but a place should be provided as soon as possible.

Michigan is taking her place in the front rank, in the comparatively new movement, looking toward an improvement in the condition of the adult blind and the work here is being watched by our sister states and other countries with the greatest interest. We are in receipt of a great many inquiries concerning our plan of work, the general plan and loca-

tion of our buildings and other items of interest to those states entering this field of work.

In this connection I wish to call your attention to the superintendent's living quarters. The original plans from which the Institution was built, included in the group a superintendent's cottage and for this reason no provision was ever made to accommodate the superintendent and his family, elsewhere. The cottage was left to the last and owing to some technicality was not built, and the \$7,000.00 intended for that purpose was turned back into the State Treasury.

The rooms which are now used for this purpose are wholly inadequate, and were intended for tuning rooms and libraries. They consist of three rooms on the second floor of the administration building and are so situated that there is no privacy, not even a bath or toilet room being provided.

Leaving out the consideration of the superintendent's quarters, I find the buildings admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were intended and am constantly reminded of the wise judgment and careful forethought displayed by the Board in the erection of our group of buildings, especially to the present President, Hon. Joseph Hudson, who has given his undivided attention to the welfare and upbuilding of the Institution since it was first established.

We are indebted to the ministers of Saginaw for so generously donating their services at our chapel exercises Sunday afternoons and the musicians and people generally who have so kindly given us their time and talent in providing entertainment for our people.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK G. PUTNAM,

Superintendent.



SHOP AND WAREHOUSE.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Saginaw, Michigan, Sept. 14, 1910.

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities, Lansing, Michigan.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit the following estimates of appropriations, made by the Board of Trustees of this Institution for the two years beginning July 1, 1911, as provided by Section 2228, Compiled laws of 1897, with a statement of our expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Summary of appropriations needed for each of the two years beginning July 1, 1911:

FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

First year	\$59,493 00
Second year	59,493 00
Total	\$118,986 00
Less estimated earnings	50,000 00

Appropriations needed for the two years named above. \$68,986 00
On basis of following classification:

Items.	Estimated needs for first of above years.	Estimated needs for second of above years. (If same as first year simply place in total, explain differences under "note" below.)	Amount expended during year ending June 30, 1910.
1. Salaries and wages	\$2,290 00		\$2,265 75
Sub. items.			
Superintendent.....	\$1,500 00		
Physician.....	250 00		
Matron at \$45.00.....	540 00		
2. Food.....	10,000 00		6,580 54
Food supplies.....	\$8,944 00		
Cook at \$40.00.....	480 00		
Kitchen maids 4 at \$12.00 per month..	576 00		
3. Clothing.....	150 00		12 88
4. Laundry expenses.....	575 00		481 10
Labor.....	\$420 00		
Supplies.....	155 00		
5. Heating and light.....	3,820 00		3,879 23
Engineer at \$65.00.....	\$780 00		
Watchman at \$45.00.....	540 00		
Material and supplies.....	2,500 00		
6. Floral, greenhouse and grounds.....	500 00		158 61
Material.....	\$325 00		
Labor.....	175 00		
7. Medical expenses.....	100 00		144 05

CURRENT EXPENSES.—Continued.

Items.		Estimated needs for first of above years.	Estimated needs for second of above years. (If same as first year simply place in total, explain differences under "note" below.)		Amount expended during year ending June 30, 1910.
Supplies..		\$90 00			
Physician, (Special service only).....		10 00			
8.	Office, stationery, etc.....	\$1,000 00			\$1,152 21
Bookkeeper at \$35.00.....		\$420 00			
Supplies.....		580 00			
9.	Amusement and instruction.....	748 00			753 08
Librarian at \$35.00.....		\$420 00			
Music teacher.....		100 00			
Reader at \$10.00.....		120 00			
Visitors attend.....		108 00			
10.	Furniture and household supplies.....	2,500 00			971 12
Seamstress at \$12.50.....		\$150 00			
Second maid at \$14.00.....		168 00			
Hall maids 2, at \$16.00.....		384 00			
Supplies and furniture.....		1,798 00			
11.	Carriage, barn and vehicles.....	820 00			1,064 70
Yard foreman.....		\$720 00			
Repairs, etc.....		100 00			
12.	Improvements and repairs.....	1,500 00			836 86
Carpenter at \$45.00.....		\$540 00			
Material.....		960 00			
13.	Machinery.....	600 00			127 00
14.	Farm, garden and stock.....	50 00			50 00
Tools, implements and material, etc....		\$20 00			
Seeds and plants.....		30 00			
15.	Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,500 00			978 54
16.	Industrial training.....	32,340 00			26,891 92
Shop foreman at \$50.00.....		\$600 00			
Teacher broom making.....		480 00			
Teacher weaving and caning.....		600 00			
Asst. teacher weaving and caning.....		180 00			
Teacher piano tuning.....		480 00			
Raw material and supplies.....		30,000 00			
Totals.....		\$59,493 00			\$46,348 22
6.	Less estimated earnings.....	25,000 00			
Earnings for year.....					19,093 62
Appropriations needed.....		\$34,493 00		\$34,493 00	\$27,254 60

NOTE. In estimating salaries and wages we have followed new classification and figured salaries and wages under classification in which each belongs.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1909.	1910.
Total number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.....	111	113
Per capita cost to the State for year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.....	\$225 48	\$241 1
	1st.	2nd.
Estimated total number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1913.....	125	125
Estimated per capita cost to State for each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1913, based on "estimated needs".....	\$275 94	\$275 94

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

We give below the aggregate of each; the details and items required by Section 2228, Compiled Laws, 1897:

Superintendent's cottage and furnishings.....	\$8,500 00
Painting interior of buildings.....	500 00
Automatic stokers, Jones underfeed—or some other device to answer same purpose.....	1,500 00
Library, procuring reading matter for Free circulating library for the Blind.....	2,000 00

This library is required by Section 13, Act 169, Laws of 1903, to be maintained by this institution for the benefit of the blind in the State at large and hence it's expense should not figure in per capita cost of maintenance of inmates of the institution.

Revolving Stock Fund, to be used for the purchase of raw material for the industrial department, to be made a permanent fund, renewed from sales of manufactured wares; since cost of raw material and much of the wages paid to the blind artisans are returned through the sales of output and hence should not enter into the per capita cost, and since this plan would enable us to buy advantageously by reason of prompt payments, etc.....

10,000 00
\$22,500 00

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. PUTNAM,

Superintendent.

JOSEPH HUDSON, President,

H. H. CHATTERS, Treasurer,

F. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Board of Trustees.

MICHIGAN BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Lansing, Mich., November 25, 1910.

F. G. Putnam, Superintendent, Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind, Saginaw, Michigan.

Dear Sir—Your communication containing estimates of appropriations for the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind for the ensuing two years, was presented for final consideration at the meeting of this Board held on the 10th inst.

During the recent visit to your institution by representatives of this Board, and at previous visits by other members, your needs were carefully noted.

We recognized the inadequacy of the present accommodations for the superintendent's family, and the necessity for a separate cottage but we withhold our approval in view of the general requirements and showing of the institution.

We disapprove of the request for \$10,000.00 to be used for a revolving stock fund because we are not convinced of the propriety of continuing the present system at the high cost per capita to the State in the past.

The other items are considered necessary and are approved.

Very respectfully,

HENRY P. MOWRY,

Secretary.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees and Superintendent of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind, Saginaw, Michigan.

Gentlemen—I herewith submit, the following report, covering the period for July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910:

During the winter of 1908-09, there was an unusual large number of cases of la grippe, tonsillitis, and bronchitis, due apparently to climatic conditons.

Since the spring of 1909, the general health of the inmates has been much above the average, there being very little illness of a severe character. There has been no contagious or epidemic diseases, which speaks well for the sanitary and hygienic conditions prevailing at the Institution. The food is plain, substantial and well prepared and with the systematic mode of living contributes greatly to the general good health of the Institution. Blankets and bedding are aired outside the buildings once each week.

During this period, there has been but one death among the inmates and was caused by accidental poisoning on the part of the deceased.

There has been a few minor accidents among the blind workers, but not of a serious nature, which speaks well for the excellent care exercised over these unfortunate people who work in the dark.

Have made on an average, two calls a week during the period.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. CURTIS, M. D.

INMATES IN ATTENDANCE-DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

MALE.

1.	Alger, Frank	Clare
2.	Anderson, Nels C.	Escanaba
3.	Arnold, Elmer	Charlevoix
4.	Blackford, Edward	Goodells
5.	Bradley, Ernest	
6.	Brunnell, Leo	Escanaba
7.	Bruce, Charles L.	Niles
8.	Brooks, Arthur	Belding
9.	Butler, Charles	Battle Creek
10.	Callam, John G.	Ironwood
11.	Carveth, DeWitt	Lowell
12.	Chambers, Benson	Miller
13.	Chevier, Joseph C.	Escanaba
14.	Chegwedden, William	Victoria
15.	Chase, Warren J.	St. Louis
16.	Cox, Henry	Grand Rapids



THE POWER HOUSE AND FACTORY.

17.	Conger, Guy	Clare
18.	Cooper, Le Roy	Big Rapids
19.	Cottrell, Joseph	Saginaw
20.	Cowles, Calvin	Goodells
21.	Dauttror, Joseph	Lansing
22.	Dauttror, Anthony	Lansing
23.	Dennis, William	Grant
24.	Dickey, Edward	Detroit
25.	Driscoll, John	Houghton
26.	Dolton, William	Bath
27.	Edwards, George	Saginaw
28.	Emmons, Bion	Berrien Springs
29.	Frank, Albertus	Galesburg
30.	Fuller, Harvey A	Hillsdale
31.	Gilmore, Omer	Flint
32.	Hager, Frank	Quincy
33.	Harriott, George	Saginaw
34.	Henriaty, Joseph	Norway
35.	Hess, John R.	Bay City
36.	Holland, John	Mundy
37.	Huff, Elba	Caledonia
38.	Hunt, George J.	Iron Mountain
39.	Johnson, Iver	Crystal Falls
40.	Kay, William	Port Huron
41.	Kelly, George	Saginaw
42.	Keen, Milton	St. Joseph
43.	Kennison, William	Sand Lake
44.	Kettle, Henry	Detroit
45.	Keppler, Charles	Lake Linden
46.	Kofron, Joseph	Crystal Falls
47.	Lamoreaux, Charles C.	Calumet
48.	La Mere, Francis A.	Vulcan City
49.	Lewis, Joseph	Petoskey
50.	Madison, Jeremiah	Detroit
51.	Maynard, Lorenzo	Gladwin
52.	Martin, Grant	Lansing
53.	McCrea, Edward	Clare
54.	McAllister, John	Kawkawlin
55.	McConnell, William	Lansing
56.	Mitte, Truman	Saginaw
57.	Moore, William	Detroit
58.	Molle, Constance	Nadeau
59.	Munson, Gardner	Stanton
60.	Nelson, Christian	Lanrium
61.	Nichols, Frank	Menominee
62.	Nichols, Orin	Vestabnrg
63.	Ortman, William	Saginaw
64.	Orth, Lester R.	Henderson
65.	Pilbeam, George B.	Traverse City
66.	Ransford, Charles E.	Flint
67.	Rhineheart, Daniel	Grand Rapids
68.	Richter, Julius	Escanaba

69.	Rosstelle, Julius	Manistee
70.	Schraft, Fred	Lansing
71.	Schinke, Fred	Manistee
72.	Schleiff, John	Detroit
73.	Schulz, Herman	Orleans
74.	Schluttenhofer, Albert	Petoskey
75.	Smith, Robert R.	Perry
76.	Smith, James P.	Eloise
77.	Spencer, James	Ann Arbor
78.	Stevens, William	Saginaw
79.	Tennyson, Joseph	Constantine
80.	Tuck, John	Paines
81.	Wagner, Bernard	Detroit
82.	Wager, William	Detroit
83.	Webb, Oscar	Almira
84.	Wittig, J. K.	Grand Rapids
85.	Wyatt, John	Rudyard
86.	Zander, Albert	Daggett

FEMALE.

1.	Arnold, Evelyn	Burton
2.	Anstin, Eva B.	Dorr
3.	Burroughs, Jessie	Marcellus
4.	Churchill, Mable	Lansing
5.	Cowden, Ethel	Rosebush
6.	Connor, Carrie	West Branch
7.	Dester, Mand	Berrien Springs
8.	Dusenbery, Jennie	Troy
9.	Dubay, Ida	Merrill
10.	Edwards, Elcena	Saginaw
11.	Eisenmann, Laura	Temperance
12.	Fitzpatrick, Janie	Battle Creek
13.	Gauthier, Agnes	Detroit
14.	Hartger, Susan	Holland
15.	Hamilton, Emma L.	Ann Arbor
16.	Keeler, Gertrude	Ludington
17.	Lant, Betrice	St. Ignace
18.	Nutting, Nora	Lansing
19.	Pickell, Minnie	Vickeryville
20.	Plater, Grace	Kent City
21.	Plater, Cora	Kent City
22.	Preston, Nettie	Fremont
23.	Richert, Cora	Saginaw
24.	Schoolcraft, Myrtle	Burt
25.	Sanderson, Mabel	Gladwin
26.	Smith, Anna	Howell
27.	Smith, Alma	Melvin
28.	Stewart, Retta	Lakeport
29.	Sweetland, Libbie	South Haven
30.	Vance, Alpha	Marengo
31.	Weekly, Margaret	Mt. Pleasant
32.	Woodard, Ada B.	South Lyons

LIST OF INMATES NOVEMBER 1, 1910.

MALES.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Alger, Frank. | 26. Madison, Jeremiah. |
| 2. Arnold, Elmer. | 27. McConnell, William. |
| 3. Bruce, Charles. | 28. Mitte, Truman. |
| 4. Butler, Charles | 29. Moore, William. |
| 5. Carveth, DeWitt. | 30. Molle, Constance. |
| 6. Callam, John G. | 31. Munson, Gardner. |
| 7. Cox, Henry. | 32. Nelson, Christian. |
| 8. Dauttror, Joseph. | 33. Nichols, Orin. |
| 9. Dickey, Edward | 34. Rinehart, Daniel. |
| 10. Driscoll, John. | 35. Schuknecht, William. |
| 11. Emmons, Bion. | 36. Schraft, Fred. |
| 12. Frank, Albertus. | 37. Smith, Robert. |
| 13. Hager, Frank. | 38. Spencer, James. |
| 14. Henriaty, Joseph. | 39. Stevens, William. |
| 15. Hess, John R. | 40. Tennyson, Joseph. |
| 16. Huff, Elba. | 41. Tuck, John. |
| 17. Hunt, George. | 42. Wagner, Bernhard. |
| 18. Kelly, George. | 43. Willis, Frank. |
| 19. Kay, William. | 44. Wyatt, John. |
| 20. Keen, Milton. | 45. Yager, Lester. |
| 21. Kennison, William. | 46. Yountz, Raymond. |
| 22. Kettle, Henry. | 47. Zelistra, Gerhard. |
| 23. Keppler, Charles. | 48. Vanderbilt, Riley. |
| 24. Kofron, Joseph. | 49. Gery, Michael. |
| 25. La Meer, William J. | |

FEMALES.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Arnold, Evelyn. | 11. Lant, Betrice. |
| 2. Burroughs, Jessie. | 12. Nutting, Nora. |
| 3. Churchill, Mable. | 13. Pickell, Minnie. |
| 4. Molle, Bertha Dayton. | 14. Sanderson, Mable. |
| 5. Dester, Maud. | 15. Schoolcraft, Myrtle. |
| 6. Dusenbery, Jennie. | 16. Smith, Anna. |
| 7. Edwards, Elcena. | 17. Stewart, Retta. |
| 8. Fitzpatrick, Janie. | 18. Sweetland, Libbie. |
| 9. Gauthier, Agnes. | 19. Weekley, Margaret. |
| 10. Hamilton, Emma. | |

LIBRARY AND LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

To the Hon. the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.

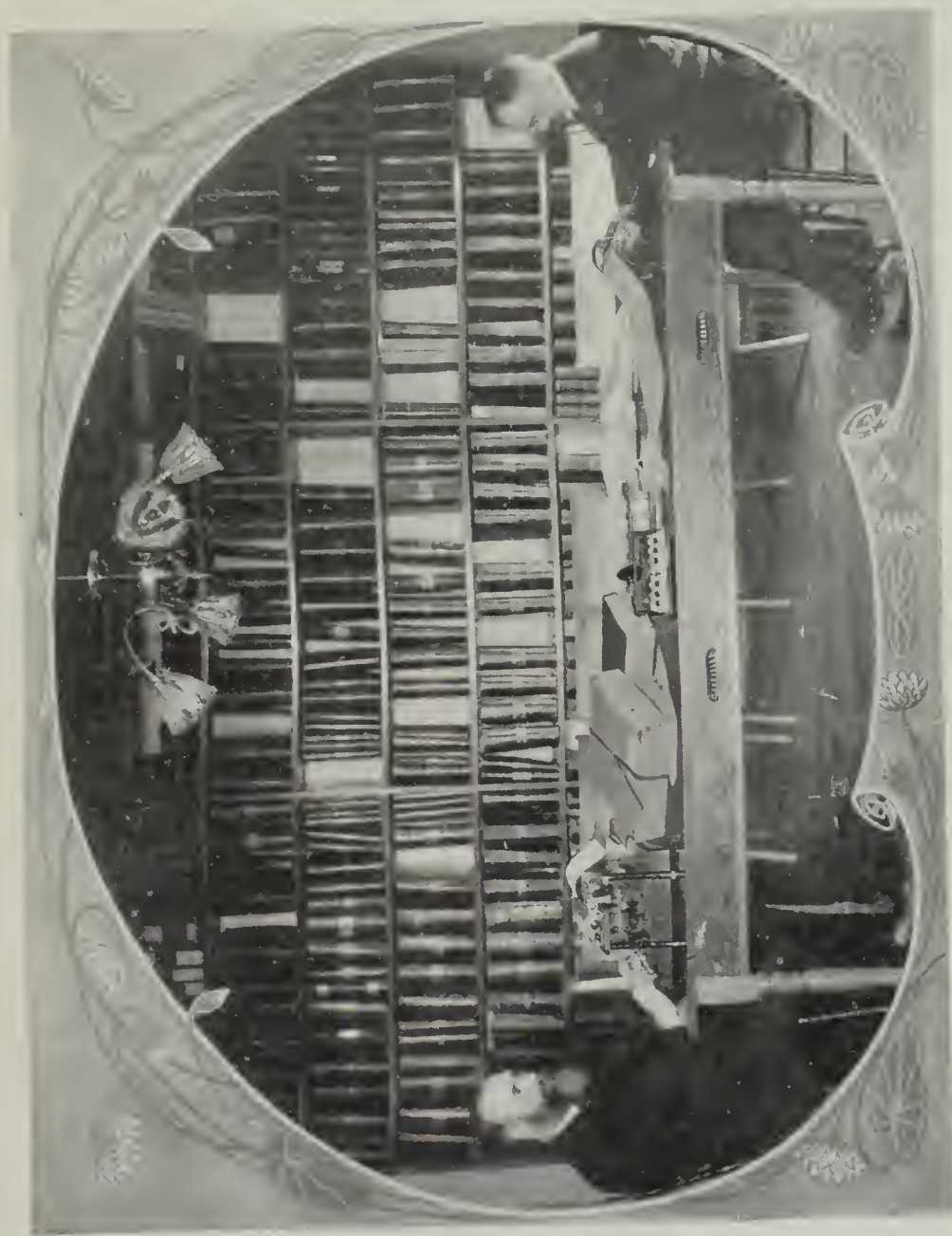
Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress, condition and needs of the free lending library and the academic department of this Institution for the biennial period ended June 30, 1910.

This circulating library and the educational work likewise committed to my care are maintained at public expense, according to law, for the benefit of those worthy blind inhabitants of Michigan who may be in need (1) of special scholastic training for a limited term of free instruction, or in need (2) of the diversion, information, and consolation afforded by ready success to a suitable collection of choice literature and music printed in easily legible raised characters for the use of the sightless readers. And I desire to avail myself of this opportunity earnestly to bespeak a continuance of your kind consideration, and through you to solicit from the good people of the State of Michigan, a specific appropriation for those increased facilities, so much needed, for which, with the approval of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, we asked their representatives at Lansing two years ago in our biennial report, which report, however, was not printed until the closing days of the session, too late to enable it to bring our need in this regard clearly to the attention of the members of the Legislature before the date of their final adjournment.

Such action as that noted below and the similar recommendation of the Michigan Blind People's Welfare Association, elsewhere presented (see Appendix A, sec. V, res. 1), serve to indicate the disposition on the part of all who are acquainted with the need, to favor the granting of the improved facilities referred to in the estimates for the next two years (see page 17, ante) for supplying an adequate assortment of embossed reading matter to readers shut in, wherever they may live, as are very many of the blind of this or any state; and the needed appropriation for reading matter for the library should be made in such a way as not to enhance the nominal per capita cost of maintaining an industrial "employment institution" for busy blind artisans manfully striving after self support. The provision for the requisite reading matter in raised characters should take the form of a special appropriation since they are needed chiefly for the use of blind readers at their homes throughout the State, rather than for inmates of the Institution as such, the majority of whom are, happily, too busy by day and too weary at night to give much attention to reading by touch.

The following *resolution* was adopted by the Michigan Library Association at its nineteenth annual meeting, held at Saginaw, October 5, 6, 7, 1909 (see "Bulletin of Proceedings," pp. 12, 13): namely:

9. That it is the sense of the Association that the free lending library for the sightless readers of this State, which is maintained as a department of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind at Saginaw, West Side, at public expense for the benefit of those residing throughout the State, as well as those connected with the Institution, as re-



THE LIBRARY, WHERE READING AND TYPEWRITING ARE TAUGHT.

quired by its charter, Act 169, Laws of 1903, approved June 2, 1903, should be afforded liberal facilities for carrying forward its beneficent work, and should be enabled to place upon its shelves at least one copy of every valuable work that has been printed in raised characters for the use of the blind, and which sightless inhabitants of Michigan may desire an opportunity to read. We therefore earnestly recommend the specific appropriation, by the Legislature at the session of 1911 and regularly thereafter, of such sums for the procuring of embossed reading matter for the blind and co-operating with other public libraries, as shall place and maintain the free circulating library of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind at Saginaw, West Side, upon an equality with the similar libraries of other progressive states of the union.

Relative to the item of \$1,000.00 for each of the two years, 1910 and 1911, in our previous estimates of needed expenditures, for "procuring reading matter for circulating library," the State Board of Corrections and Charities, in 1908, employed the following language: "The board believes this expenditure to be of large and helpful service to the blind of the Institution and of the State, and the item is approved."

The truth expressed in Lord Bacon's declaration that "Reading maketh a full man," has lost none of its force and general acceptance during the past three hundred years; and to no class of readers is the printed page more valuable today than to the blind, many of whom are so shut in from the ordinary fields of truth, beauty, and active enjoyment in nature, in art, in public gatherings and in the passing throng, as to give them ground for an imperative appeal to an enlightened Christian civilization for a share in the diversion, instruction, and inspiration that are to be had from literature and music which they themselves may read at will.

The national government decrees that such reading matter may be carried for the blind and be returned by them to the lending libraries by mail, post free. Of what value could such a concession be if the embossed books were not forthcoming? Shall we not do our part, and place such reading matter in abundance within their reach? Surely this matter should not be left wholly to private charity, supplemented by the commendable zeal of a few denominational presses. The federal government supplies a few educational works yearly; the New York State Library defrays the cost of stereotyping a few valuable miscellaneous volumes each year; several state schools are adding valuable text-books and many volumes of juvenile literature; and the Perkins Institution for the Blind has embossed a valuable collection of short stories of interest to the average reader.

Comparatively few of the books upon our shelves have been procured at State expense. Books for the use of the blind are necessarily bulky and costly; and very few sightless individuals can afford to own even a small library of such publications. A firm and expensive quality of paper is required; the characters are necessarily coarse, and are embossed upon one side of the paper only, and the leaves are thereby widely separated, so that a work of more than 150 or 200 such leaves requires to be subdivided into a number of volumes. Thus, Myers's "General History for Colleges and High Schools," a single volume text-book in ordinary ink print, fills nine Braille volumes of moderate size, each heavier than the original volume. And the bare text of the Bible

in finest New York point type, without marginal readings, note, or comment of any kind, fills eleven huge volumes, or a total of 1839 large folio leaves, averaging 167 such pages each, and occupying over four feet of shelf space, to a height and a depth of 14 or 15 inches.

The requisite coarseness, firmness, and elevation of letters for the use of the blind are not the only causes of the costliness of such publications. They are, of course, issued in relatively small editions; and these are still further restricted by reason of the current lack of uniformity of method of printing for the blind in the various states and countries of the English speaking world; and thus the libraries of books in relief are still obliged to supply an assortment of them printed in several different styles of alphabets, and this condition of things cannot be wholly removed in one year nor in ten. We are, however, doing what we can to encourage all capable and energetic tactile readers to familiarize themselves with the several current competing point systems of embossed characters, and to encourage a disposition on the part of the blind themselves and their friends to unite upon any system that may be shown to be best calculated to serve their requirements and to assist the current investigation, to the end that a standard system may be adopted in the near future.

The 1917 volumes or copies of embossed reading matter now in the library available for circulation as temporary loans to sightless readers, are divided with respect to types employed as follows: American Braille 776; European Braille, 116; New York point, 457; Roman line-letter, 566; Moon, 2; total, 1917.

During the two years ended June 30, 1910, loans of embossed reading matter to the number of 3365 were made from this library to 130 different readers, in the various styles of printing for the blind in the following proportions: American Braille, 2250; European Braille, 154; New York point, 599; and Roman line-letter, 362; total, 3365.

Classified according to subject matter, the 3365 copies or volumes circulated during the biennial term, were of the following general groups and annexed proportions (the parenthetical numbers indicating the corresponding section numbers in our finding-list): (1-3) Music and other fine arts, 170; (4, 5) language, English and foreign, including systems of writing, primary reading, spelling, etymology, grammar, rhetoric, Latin, German, etc., 175; (6-8) arts and sciences, including mathematics, natural and physical sciences, useful arts and industries, 227; (9) civics, economics, and education, 60; (10) history, 310; (11, 12) biography, 165; (13) descriptive geography and travel, 120; (14, 15) secular periodicals and works of reference, 302; (16, 17) fiction, 755; (18, 19) poetry and mixed literature, 320; (20) Scriptures, 420; (21) other religious works, 240; (22, 23) mind, manners, morals, amusement, etc., 98; total, 3365.

Beyond the earnest desire and renewed appeal for a liberal supply of new reading matter for the library, to include works for the instruction and the entertainment of various classes of readers, our greatest present need is for a suitable embossed (Braille and New York point) finding-list of the books which may be had as a loan from the library, to enable each reader to make his own selection, and thus avoid all occasion for the frequent receipt of such requests as the following: "Please send me some good story for adults, or some historical or biographical work,

printed in standard American Braille type. I have no one to read over the ink finding-list for me, and so must ask you to kindly make a selection for me." Or "Can you not very kindly write me off in dots a list of all your choice stories, poems and religious works, as I do not find it easy to get the ink list reviewed every time I want to send for a book." The Braille books should be thus catalogued in Braille; the New York point books, in the New York point system; and the line-letter books should be briefly listed in both Braille and New York point systems. We shall also need additional mailing-cases and increased shelving, together with certain other appliances for use in the academic department; and if these expenditures are met from the ordinary current expense appropriation, surely the new literature and music needed for the use of the blind readers of the State at large should be provided for in a special item of appropriation, not to be made a part of the per capita cost of maintaining the inmates of this institution.

INSTRUCTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

During the past two years under review, 5 teachers have instructed 60 pupils in this Institution; and the branches pursued corresponded approximately to those of ordinary school grades one to four in the cases of 14 pupils; grades 5 to 8, 33 pupils; higher grades, 16 pupils; vocal culture, 20 pupils; instrumental music, 10 pupils; industrial branches, 60 pupils.

When an adult citizen is unexpectedly deprived of sight, although he may have acquired the elements of an ordinary English education, he has urgent need of a certain amount of special training to fit him for satisfactory activity in the new phase of life in which he must henceforth continue to live. He has urgent need of a complex series of helpful habits of thought and action, to which previously he may have attached little importance. He has great and constant need of certain special habits of touch and hearing, of close observation and alert comparison, of associative memory and constructive imagination; and the satisfactory cultivation of these habits calls for the skillful guidance of an experienced instructor, able to adapt means to ends in widely divers cases.

From the nature of the case, the instruction of adult learners must be very largely oral and individual in character; but the attainment of the end in view rarely requires the continuance of such instruction for one-third of the length of time required for the scarcely less costly instruction and training of blind children.

In mastering most of the arts and branches of learning taught in this Institution, it is necessary, by repetition and by contrast or comparison, to set up habits of muscular action and of mental association and disassociation. Such is particularly the case in teaching the reading of the Braille and the New York point systems, the writing of those systems with tablet and hand stylus and with either modification of the Hall Braille writer, also in teaching the rapid and accurate manipulation of an ordinary typewriter, etc.

Some attention has been given to improved methods of presentation with a view to the saving of time and labor on the part of both teacher and taught alike in typewriting, punctographic writing, reading etc. In the economical mastery of any such art, each useful exercise, repeti-

tion, and review should be so systematically planned and presented as to assure the prompt, thorough, and economical attainment of the end sought.

In addition to instruction in these several styles of reading and writing, our pupils have had courses in elementary English, orthography, letter writing, business forms, mental and business arithmetic, current history, musical notation, vocal culture, instrumental music, piano tuning, chair caning, rug and fine fabric weaving, broom and whisk making, basketry, cobbling, and feather duster making, the last two of which industrial branches were discontinued in 1909, not having been found well suited to the requirements of sightless artisans. Broom making for blind men, and chair caning for the women must continue to hold the leading places in industrial training with self support as the end in view, together with piano tuning and rug weaving for a certain number of exceptional cases.

The aim to render the well disposed adult blind inhabitants of Michigan as largely self dependent as possible, is kept in view; yet the physical, mental, and moral condition of the inmates of the Institution has not been overlooked. The pastors and other public speakers of Saginaw have continued very kindly to address the interested members of this large household by turns at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoons, appropriate singing being furnished by the chorals class conducted by Miss Jennie L. Dusenbery, who have also presented enjoyable programs on other public occasions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Through the marked kindness of several local organizations and philanthropic individuals, the members of the Institution have also been enabled to enjoy a number of choice lectures, elocutionary and musical entertainments, some of them given in our own assembly hall, and others in various parts of the city. The free and liberal use of our musical instruments, typewriters, books and periodicals has continued to afford satisfaction in leisure hours and do much to divert attention from the unavoidable annoyances and limitations which usually accompany Institution life, some of the inmates being particularly public spirited and helpful to their less proficient associates in the use of these conveniences.

We have also had occasion to express our grateful acknowledgments for valuable contributions made to our free lending library by various organizations and individuals, including the following:

To the Ziegler Publishing Co., New York, for copies of the *Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind*, in both Braille and New York point editions, through the fund so generously donated by Mrs. Ziegler to give to the sightless a fifty page monthly periodical printed in such types as they can read for themselves;

To the *Christian Record* Publishing Co., College View, Nebr., for highly appreciated copies of their monthly magazine printed also in both the leading American pantographic systems;

To Messrs. G. J. Hunt and O. S. Nichols for sets of the *Sunday School Weekly* in New York point type; to the Rev. G. J. Hunt, also for two portions of the Bible, embossed in the so-called Moon system of very coarse line-letter printing for the use of aged or very dull-fingered read-

ers, some of its letters bearing a resemblance in form to the outlines of corresponding Roman letters;

To Mr. J. G. Campbell, of Woonsocket, R. I., for highly valued copies of *Progress*, a British Braille monthly magazine, and for other interesting British Braille publications;

To the Xavier F. P. Society for the Blind, New York, for several volumes of their Catholic publications, in addition to the highly prized set of their earlier publications regularly catalogued in our finding-list and frequently called for by our readers;

To the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston, the Illinois Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville, and the Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing, for several embossed (American Braille) pamphlets, catalogues, etc.;

To the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Overbrook, for copies of a most valuable ink catalogue of the extant American Braille publications of the past seventeen years;

To the Cincinnati Public Library, the Detroit Public Library, and the library of the Perkins Institution for the Blind for very kindly supplying some of our readers with New York point and Roman line-letter publications not at present available as loans from our shelves;

And to all institutions, publishers, and other workers for the blind who have kindly placed or retained our "Library for the Blind, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.," upon their respective mailing lists to receive their reports and other publications issued for general distribution.

Confident that the benevolent undertaking in which we are here engaged deserves and will continue to elicit the hearty approval of the good people of Michigan, under whose authority we are affording needful instruction, employment, and library facilities to the worthy adult blind inhabitants of this State, in accordance with a well considered plan of helping the sightless to help themselves, and thus escape sheer dependence and enforced inaction of body and mind, the chief miseries of blindness, I have the honor to remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

AMBROSE M. SHOTWELL,

Assistant Superintendent.



FABRIC WEAVING.

APPENDIX A

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE AND CO-OPERATION OF ORGANIZED WORKERS FOR THE BLIND INCLUDING:

- I. Suggestive philanthropic undertakings for the blind now in progress in New England and elsewhere: Sketch of the work of Mr. Campbell and the Massachusetts commission, compiled by Miss Agnes Walberg, of Saginaw, for the Michigan Blind People's Association, and here presented at their request for the information of law makers and friends of the blind.
 - II. Conclusions and recommendations of the Columbus Conference of American Workers for the Blind, 1909.
 - III. The Little Rock Biennial Convention of American Instructors of the Blind, 1910.
 - IV. Action of the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, 1910: Placing the American Braille system on a parity with the New York point system of relief printing for the blind.
 - V. Decisions and recommendations adopted at the Lansing Biennial Conference of the Michigan Blind People's Association, 1910.
 - VI. Further correspondence relative to co-operation between existing Michigan organizations for the promotion of the welfare of the blind, 1909.
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SUGGESTIVE UNDERTAKINGS FOR THE BLIND NOW IN PROGRESS IN NEW ENGLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, AND ELSEWHERE.

The following outline sketch of practical work on behalf of the blind, accomplished by Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell, now of Pittsburg, and his associates in Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, with particular reference to lessons of experience from the Cambridge and other Boston enterprises for the benefit of the adult blind, was compiled by Miss Agnes Walberg, instructress in weaving, chair caning, etc., in the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind, formerly employed as teacher of fabric weaving in the shop for blind women under the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind; and, having been read before the Michigan Blind People's Welfare Association at its sixth biennial conference at Lansing, June 16, 1910, eliciting favorable comment and action, as elsewhere noted, it is here presented for general information, in accordance with the expressed desire of that organization.

WORK OF MR. CAMPBELL AND THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND.

In recent years much attention has been given to work for the adult blind in this country; and nowhere has this been more thoroughly done than in Massachusetts. And their experience affords many valuable suggestions for similar work in other states.

It was my privilege for several years to be connected with the Massachusetts work, and I appreciate the honor of having been invited to present some account of that undertaking before this organization.

THE ORIGIN AND WORK OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION.

In 1902, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union became actively concerned about the welfare of the adult blind. They enlisted the interest of other public spirited persons; and a series of conferences were held, out of which grew the Association for Promoting the Interest of the Blind, which was incorporated in 1903. Its object was to initiate and promote practical movements for the welfare of the blind, thus supplementing and unifying the work for the blind in Massachusetts.

In 1904 the Association engaged a Visitor and opened a small office, to which all blind persons desiring advice and counsel or help in obtaining work were made welcome. Through this means much understanding of the real difficulties of the blind was gained, and much friendly assistance given. But most important of all, it became increasingly apparent that the problem of blindness was not that of adults alone,

but that the Association must work for the blind of all ages, and that, to this end, some natural way of meeting groups of blind persons must be found. Accordingly, in 1905, the Association secured the services of an expert woman physician as agent of its social service committee, who began work in connection with the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. She kept in daily communication with it, holding interviews, so far as possible, with every patient, blind or likely to become blind, and keeping records of their medical and social history. Besides seeing patients at the hospital she visited them in their homes, often at long distances, and thus she became well acquainted with the blind themselves and with their needs and problems. She was able also to make friends for them in many towns and to form committees in their interest in a number of cities. Her study of such cases led to the placing of children in schools for the blind, the finding of occupation for adults, and to pointing out the difficult problem of persons who became blind late in life.

In connection with all this, the agent made a preliminary investigation into the prevalence, distribution, and results of treatment of infantile ophthalmia (ophthalmia neonatorum). She studied cases treated at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the reports of all the large institutions doing maternity work, and of the eye departments of hospitals and dispensaries. The investigation showed that most institutions send all severe cases to the Infirmary, and several which did not do so at that time have sent them since. As a result of the interest aroused by this investigation, the Association, after consideration of the whole subject and in consultation with physicians, presented a petition to the legislature, and in March, 1905, there was written into the laws of Massachusetts one of the best regulations relating to the prevention of blindness in this country. Under this law ophthalmia neonatorum, the greatest cause of blindness in infants, was made a reportable infectious disease.

All this work was full of meaning to those who watched it. It opened up also new possibilities in the field of prevention of blindness in the study of outpatients of a hospital for eye diseases. Later, under other auspices, it became the basis of the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

In July, 1904, the Association opened an Experiment Station for the trade training of the blind, under the efficient supervision of Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell. The purpose of the station was not merely to do what had already been done elsewhere, but to discover, if possible, new lines of activities in which the blind might engage. The weaving of art fabrics and rugs under expert supervision was tried, and has since been continued with increasing success; and also the manufacture of the "Wundermop," invented by a blind man, to whom a royalty is paid for the use of his patent, and who has also invented a factory and track broom, the manufacture of which is the means of employment of several blind men. In addition to the shop industries, the agent of the Association visited many manufacturing establishments in the hope of discovering some processes in which a blind person could engage. This was done, not only with the idea of providing other occupations for the blind, but to make the blind a factor in production in company with seeing workman. As a result of this investigation a number of blind persons were placed in factories side by side with sighted operatives. This idea has been adopted elsewhere, and several blind persons are today working on equal terms with their seeing fellows.

At the annual meeting of the Association in 1907, it was proposed that a quarterly (in ink print) devoted to the interests of the blind should be published. The Association agreed to be responsible for a limited sum in issuing the magazine; and the first number appeared in April, 1907, under the editorial management of Mr. C. F. F. Campbell. "The Outlook for the Blind" is the only publication of its kind in America. It is steadily gaining recognition both in our country and abroad.

The importance of "The Outlook for the Blind" in bringing together workers for the blind all over the United States and stimulating them towards higher ideals and achievements can hardly be overestimated. Miss Helen Keller, in a recent letter to "The Outlook for the Blind," says:

"I follow with keen interest your efforts to make the *Outlook for the Blind* a success. Nothing is more useful to the sightless than an intelligent magazine in their interest, setting forth their needs, making known what they can do to earn a living, and advocating movements of the right sort in their behalf. The *Outlook for the Blind* is just such a publication. The fact that influential and wise persons who have the welfare of the blind at heart favor the magazine, makes it all the more valuable. It deserves liberal support from philanthropists and practical workers for humanity."

The feeling of friendliness for the blind, out of which the Association grew, has been carried into all its activities, and has been particularly marked in the matter of loan and aid. Through loans and gifts of money and materials, accompanied by much personal effort and friendly counsel, the Association has supplied a multitude of needs for a large number of blind persons. The results in renewed health and strength, in efficiency, in fresh courage, and awakened ambition cannot be easily expressed; but some idea of the variety and scope of this work may be gained from the following list of instances taken at random from their records: Money or stock to start or renew business, such as peddling, chicken raising, news stands, practicing massage, etc.; tuition in a school of oratory for a promising young girl who is now teaching; pianos in the case of two music teachers; an ear trumpet badly needed by one blind man; a cork leg for another; money for special food and for rest and recuperation.

In addition to this, since the establishment of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind in 1906, the Association has always stood ready to supplement work for which that Board has inadequate resources, and to initiate and promote any practical measures for the blind which may not come within the very properly limited powers of a state commission. The Commission cannot undertake the permanent support or maintenance of any blind person, and it cannot make cash loans. The Association has therefore come to its assistance in many cases in which these two restrictions prevented the Commission from providing aid. Thus many persons have been recommended to the Association by the Commission and substantially aided when the prospects were that a loan or gift would lift them into position of permanent advantage. One woman who is raising chickens and selling eggs, was helped to increase her stock of hens. A plucky man who had scrupulously repaid every loan made him in the past, and whose children will soon be able to help him, was aided with a gift during a hard season. Some have been

helped by the committee by guidance or fares to and from work; others with relief in illness. A homeless apprentice at the Cambridge shop, who was helped over a hard place, is now one of the most promising rug weavers in the shop. In the matter of recreations, the Association has contributed towards the vacation expenses of workers at the Cambridge shops and other blind persons, the vacations being arranged by the Commission workers and paid for when possible by the blind themselves, or by regular vacation agencies for the seeing. This matter of recreation is a very vital need. It is especially necessary and especially difficult to secure adequate diversion for those without sight.

There is no way in which the blind are more directly helped than through this branch of the Association's work. The appeals for individual assistance which cannot be met by a State Commission, are many and varied. These two agencies working together have unusual opportunities for giving sympathetic and practical aid to many blind persons.

ORIGIN AND WORK OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION.

First of all the Association's work, and by no means the least important, was its action in February, 1903, when it became sponsor for the petition to the legislature for a commission to investigate the condition and needs of the adult blind in the commonwealth.

As a result of this effort such a temporary Commission was appointed by Governor Bates in August, 1903, consisting of Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, as Chairman, Miss Agnes Irwin, and Mr. Alphens Hardy.

The Commission prosecuted its inquiries by means of: (1) hearings and conferences with representative blind persons and their friends; (2) correspondence with the overseers of the poor in the several cities and towns of the Commonwealth; (3) personal canvass and visitation of the blind in various parts of the State; (4) visits to the principal educational and industrial institutions for the blind east of the Mississippi River; and (5) the study of reports and legislation bearing on the subject.

It was of the utmost importance to arouse the public to a sympathetic interest in the needs of the blind; and to do this, Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell was employed as a field agent for the season 1903-1904, to present the cause of the blind to churches, clubs, and other organizations wherever opportunity offered throughout the State. Illustrations were used in conjunction with a graphic story.

Up to this time few people had seemed to realize, what the investigations of the Commission emphasized, namely, that over three-fourths of the blind lost their sight too late in life to derive the benefit offered by a special school for the blind. The existing agencies for the aid of the blind at that time were the Nursery for Blind Babies, for infants up to five years; the well known Perkins Institution for blind youth, with admission up to nineteen years of age and a workshop for a limited number of adults; and Home Teaching for the blind in their homes, supported by the State and conducted under the direction of the Perkins Institution. Thus it was made clear that for the blind of working age there was no organized effort; while the chief appeal of the blind was for employment.

In its report, which was rendered Jan. 15, 1904, the Commission recommended the establishment of a permanent State board, to consist of



RESEATING CHAIRS.

five persons, with authority: (1) to prepare and maintain a complete register of the adult blind in Massachusetts; (2) to establish a bureau of industrial aid, for the purpose of aiding the blind to find employment and for developing home industries among them; and (3) to establish one or more shop schools, designed to provide suitable instruction and work for the blind.

The Legislature of 1904 received the report, but did not see fit to act upon its recommendations. It did, however, authorize the appointment of a second commission, to prepare a register of the adult blind, and to investigate and report, on or before Jan. 15, 1905, on the advisability and feasibility of ameliorating the condition of the adult blind by industrial training or establishing of industrial schools, or by any other means. The Commission was continued and given permission to make its report in January, 1906. The Legislature also empowered the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, which was charged to make a census of the State in 1905, to aid the Commission in the preparation of its register of the blind, by furnishing it with the names and addresses of the blind recorded by the enumerators of the census.

The report of the Commission was rendered on Jan. 15, 1906. It included a register of the blind, together with recommendations and a bill. The recommendations were as follows:

1. The establishment of a permanent board for improving the condition of the blind. We believe that women and blind persons should be eligible for membership on such a board.

2. That the register and catalogues which we have prepared shall be placed in charge of said board, and that they shall be charged to maintain and perfect the same, to the end that the board may be enabled to serve as a bureau of investigation, information and advice.

3. That the board shall serve as a bureau of industrial aid, to find new forms of employment for the blind, to aid them in finding work, and to develop home industries among the blind.

4. That the board shall be empowered to establish and manage a system of industrial schools and workshops, for the purpose of affording suitable blind persons instruction and work in the lines of industry best adapted to their needs.

In accordance with these recommendations, the bill reported by the Commission, with slight changes, was enacted and approved by the Governor on May 11, 1906.

It authorized the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to appoint five persons "to prepare and maintain a register of the blind in Massachusetts * * * to act as a bureau of information and industrial aid * * * to establish, equip, and maintain one or more schools for industrial training, and workshops for the employment of blind persons * * * to devise means for the sale and distribution of the products of such schools and workshops * * * to ameliorate the condition of the blind by devising means to facilitate the circulation of books, by promoting visits among the aged or helpless blind in their homes, and by such other methods as it may deem expedient: provided, that the Commission shall not undertake the permanent support or maintenance of any blind person. * * * The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services."

In July, 1906, this permanent, unpaid Commission for the Blind was

established, with Dr. Hartwell as chairman, and four other members,—Miss Helen Keller, Miss Annette P. Rogers, Dr. J. H. A. Matte and Robert L. Raymond. It is interesting to note that two members of this Commission were blind. Thus, from the personal interest of a small group of individuals in a few blind persons, the work grew to an organized State department, the first of its kind in America.

Following its organization in July, 1906, the Commission proceeded: (1) to secure office quarters; and (2) to establish two departments for the conduct of its work. The Department of Registration and Information was placed in charge of Miss Lucy Wright of Boston as superintendent, and the industrial department was placed in charge of Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell, of Boston, as superintendent. Mr. Charles W. Holmes was chosen deputy superintendent of the industrial department. All of these persons were especially qualified for work among and for the blind. A large part of the work which the Association had previously carried on was very properly taken over by the State Commission. It purchased the Experiment Station from the Association, and used it as the nucleus of their present workshops in Cambridge. It also took over the Pittsfield shop for mattress and chair work, which had been started by the Berkshire branch of the Massachusetts Association in 1905; also a shop in Worcester for chair and mattress work, opened April, 1905. Both of these shops are supervised by blind men, and helped by the Commission only to the extent of rental, general oversight of accounts, and such stimulus as the Board may give through the employment of solicitors or the enlisting of individual helpers. As opportunities and means allow, it is the plan of the Commission to establish other local centers where needed, and to endeavor to awaken to the fullest degree, local interest in, and patronage of, the efforts of blind men and women native to such city or town.

In order to have a central and conspicuous location at which to exhibit and sell the wide variety of articles made by the blind, the Commission opened a salesroom in December, 1906, in the same building with that of the Perkins Institution, and these two salesrooms were consolidated in December, 1909. Another outlet for the shop and home products of the blind was furnished through a salesroom at Manchester by the Sea, where two blind girls were employed for several months each year.

The Commission opened a small shop for chair and mattress work in Lowell in June, 1908, and a similar shop in Fall River in September, 1909.

More than half of the workers in the Cambridge shops live in their own homes. Those who do not reside within walking distance make use of the electric cars, some with and some without guides. There is no boarding house connected with either of the shops; and each of the workers without a home is encouraged to live in the neighborhood wherever he or she will be most comfortable. Some of the young women have been very happy at the boarding house of the Cambridge Y. W. C. A., while others have found lodging places at the homes of their associate workers. The men find little difficulty in securing board near the shops. One or two, with their families, have moved to within walking distance of their work, and some of the other men board with them. For those in attendance on the classes in cobbling, basketry and broom making, as for the other apprentices, board and lodging are found, unless

they prefer to select their own places. The problem of meeting the needs of homeless blind women employed in the shop is a serious and somewhat perplexing one; but it is likely to be solved. It should be said that Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, while living at 277 Harvard St., Cambridge, were singularly zealous and successful in securing suitable boarding places for those who had best live within easy distance of their daily work, and in promoting the happiness and welfare of all under their care.

The Commission, having taken over in the summer of 1907, the home industries for women, formerly maintained by the alumnae of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, are making every effort to promote the sale, through their salesrooms, of all such articles as may be made by the blind in their homes. The training of these home workers is largely done by the home teachers (maintained, under the supervision of the Perkins Institution, by legislative appropriation), upon whose friendly co-operation the Commission depends. In addition, the Commission employs, when necessary, for supervision of special orders for knitting or sewing and for the teaching of new patterns, a special teacher, who goes to the blind workers in their homes.

Since, however, the field for such household industries must always be limited, the Commission from the first have sought larger opportunities for the adult blind, and they have done this mainly in four directions: (1) by finding openings for persons without sight to work in company and on substantially equal terms with the seeing; (2) by training the blind for industries which they may carry on, singly or in groups, in shops maintained by themselves; (3) by establishing workshops wherein the blind, under seeing supervision, may produce in large quantities articles which find a ready sale in the open market, not because they are made by the blind, but because they are intrinsically excellent; and (4) by making loans of tools, material or other substantial assets to blind men, through which to establish themselves or to tide over some peculiarly difficult situation in their efforts to be self-supporting.

The Commission, through its statistical investigations, found that, out of approximately 4,000 blind people in Massachusetts, the present age of only 11 per cent. is under 20 years; a little over half of the entire group are over 60 years of age, which leaves about 37 per cent. between the ages of 20 and 59 years. It must be clearly borne in mind that this does not mean the age at which blindness occurred, for such a basis of classification gives a different set of figures. Considering the same age groups as above, under 20 years, between 20 and 60, and over 60, they found, roughly, that one-third of the blind population lost their sight in youth, a little more than one-third during what may be termed the working period of life, and about 30 per cent. over 60 years of age. This indicates that a two-fold problem faces any organization to help the blind, for it points to two large groups of people who may be helped, one, made up of those who are still able to do some kind of work, and the other, of those who have passed the age when industrial employment would be of any value to them.

With reference to the first of these, there is a much larger question, than that of mere relief or support,—the question of giving the blind person occupation, and of making him if possible, partly or wholly self-supporting. Enforced idleness is the greatest curse of blindness, and one

of the chief duties of the Commission, as they understand their obligation, is that of furnishing, directly or indirectly, such training to those who desire it as may enable the blind adult at least to keep himself occupied, and at best to earn a comfortable living.

While the Commission has devoted itself to this immediate need, that of securing, so far as possible, employment, it has taken hold of the problem of the whole blind population of Massachusetts as has never been undertaken before by any board maintained at government expense. No longer is it a question of interest in one particular group,—babies, school children, wage earners, or the aged,—it is a question of what Massachusetts can do to work out a system which shall be of the greatest practical service to the greatest possible number of persons who have lost their sight, whose problems are the result of blindness and whose "capacity and character" call for help from the State. It is doubtful if such comprehensive information is held for any territory of equal size in the world. The register that is maintained by the Commission is kept up to date, and is in constant use by the Commission's agents. Through co-operation with the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and other agencies information is given to the Commission so that it knows of those who are losing their sight at the time when they are most in need of help. The Central office maintains what might be termed a clearing house for things blind.

Because the Commission has devoted its first efforts to the industrial part of the problem, it by no means follows that it fails to recognize the importance of a campaign for the prevention of blindness and the needs of that large group of dependent blind who, on account of age, or some other cause, are unable to earn a living wage.

The following quotation from a letter by Miss Helen Keller to the Ways and Means Committee admirably sums up the efforts of the Commission:

"I know that you will look with the eyes of practical business men upon the reports of the Commission which have just been published. But, after all, the real service of the Commission cannot be recorded in figures. It has brought help and comfort, not only to the blind of this State, but to the blind throughout the country. For the example of Massachusetts is moving one State after another to appoint commissions similar to ours, so that upon the success of this body of workers depends indirectly the well being of all the sightless of America. Much of the work which the Commission records as most important is comparatively new; and for many years we must be content to regard it as experimental. We are laying foundations which the tables in the reports cannot measure—foundations which twenty or fifty years' continuous building must complete before their solidity becomes apparent. Then the best results will be invisible, happily invisible. We are trying to diminish the number of the blind. We are trying to make their wants and capabilities so well known to the public that in time no special commission will be necessary. There is no telling how much has been accomplished during the past few years—how many cases of penury and want and crime the Commission may have prevented by timely aid, how many seeing eyes may be in existence that would have been blinded but for the efforts of the Commission to spread information, and impress upon the people the need of safeguarding eyesight. Preventions cannot be calculated, usefulness

to society cannot be tabulated, happiness cannot be computed. We can only labor and hope and persevere, gladdened now and again by an indication that our dream is becoming a reality."

The present commissioners are, James P. Munroe, Chairman, Miss Annette P. Rogers, Mrs. John T. Prince, Walter B. Snow, Secretary, and Edward E. Allen. Reports may be had upon application to the Commission for the Blind, Ford Building, Boston, Mass.

MR. CAMPBELL, THE LEADER.

Perhaps the most valuable of all the contributions made by the Massachusetts Association to the cause of the blind, was the discovery in 1903, of Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell, "Who, with his enthusiasm in lectures with moving pictures and more moving eloquence had aroused the public to the needs of those too old to benefit by the possibilities provided for the young blind at the Perkins Institution."

Mr. Campbell was born at the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind in London in 1876. His father, Sir Francis J. Campbell, a native of Tennessee, founder and head of that leading British Institution, himself blind from boyhood, was knighted last year by King Edward in recognition of his eminent service in behalf of the blind.

At sixteen the younger Campbell came to America, and took a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and later went to Germany where he completed a post graduate course in pedagogy in Leipzig, returning to Boston in 1903, where he almost immediately entered upon work for the Massachusetts Association, as already noted.

Not only did he work for the blind in Massachusetts, but he also carried campaigns of education to important results in other states, especially in Ohio, where he conducted a lecture campaign, chiefly on prevention of blindness, for the State Commission for the Blind, and in Maine, where his influence has been a factor in obtaining the appropriation of \$40,000.00 by the Legislature for the erection of an employment institution for the blind of that State. He is also Secretary of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, and took a leading part in planning for the last two biennial conferences of that organization. "All over the land," says Miss Helen Keller, "the blind are stretching forth eager hands to the new tasks which will soon be within their reach; they embrace labor gladly because they know it is strength." Among those who have contributed to this new state of affairs, Mr. Campbell stands prominent.

After what has here been presented it goes without saying that Mr. Campbell has effectively devoted his life to the interests of the blind. After seven years of enthusiastic and productive work in Massachusetts, Mr. Campbell has accepted a call to carry on similar work for the Pittsburgh Association for the Blind in Western Pennsylvania, where it is to be hoped that he will have the hearty co-operation of all who are interested in the welfare of the blind.

The Massachusetts Commission, in accepting his resignation in April, 1910, adopted the following resolution:

"That, appreciating the limitations of the Commission's resources and the larger field offered in western Pennsylvania, Mr. Campbell's resignation be accepted with extreme regret and in high appreciation of the invaluable service given by both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell to the work of the Commission.

"We recognize that in the initiation of this work for the blind in Massachusetts, in the stimulating of public interest and in the bringing about of co-operation among the various forces concerned their enthusiasm and self-forgetting energy have been of the greatest value."

AGNES WALBERG.

II.

COLUMBUS CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN WORKERS FOR THE BLIND, 1909. DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, adopted at the final sitting of the tenth general conference of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, held at the Ohio State School for the Blind at Columbus, June 15, 16, 17, 1909, are reprinted from the *Outlook for the Blind*, summer number, 1910, (p. 83):

Be it resolved by the American Association of Workers for the Blind in conference assembled:

1. That the American Association of Workers for the Blind is gratified to note the increasing interest in its work of all who are engaged in any phase of work for the blind, and urges that all institutions and organizations of workers for the blind send delegates to each biennial meeting and pay their expenses.

2. That we have heard with interest and hearty approval of the work being done in several cities in teaching blind children along with seeing children in the public schools, and hope that whenever and wherever practicable elsewhere this system may be inaugurated and found successful.

3. That the Committee on Higher Education be continued, and be authorized to raise and expend funds for the proper prosecution of its work.

4. That the Association welcomes the efforts that are being made by the educators of the blind to give their pupils the opportunity of deriving practical education through useful manual labor.

5. That we recommend that the several states of the Union provide training and handicraft for the adult blind who have lost their sight after the school age.

6. That the recommendations of the Uniform Type Committee be adopted.

I. (a) That the work consigned to the Uniform Type Committee be continued;

(b) That authority be given the committee to seek the co-operation of other organizations in the movement toward a uniform standard punctographic system for the blind;

(c) That the committee be authorized to raise and expend funds for its work.

II. (a) The use in standard and miscellaneous publications of complete grammatical punctuation;

(b) The use in such publications of a clear and tangible indication of capital letters wherever capitals would be properly employed in ink print;

(c) The exercise of discretion on the part of those in control of the



OUR TEAM DELIVERING BROOMS.

embossing presses as to the use of the generally known unequivocal contractions, and,

(d) The exercise of such discretion in the employment of such intervals and scales of type as will in their judgment render their publications most serviceable to their readers.

III. That actual experiments, carefully prepared, carefully conducted, and carefully recorded, take the place of conjectures and mere impressions in deciding upon the relative legibility of different classes of tangible characters.

IV. That it shall still be the policy of this association to encourage a willingness to unite with the English speaking world upon any system which embodies the principles that will render it most serviceable.

7. That we look forward to the establishment of a National Bureau of Information which shall serve the blind as the Volta Bureau serves the deaf.

8. That this association heartily approves the action taken by certain of its representatives, aided by Dr. Ed. M. Gallaudet, president of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., Dr. E. F. Fay, of Gallaudet College, and Mr. Booth, of the Volta Bureau, in securing legislation requiring the taking of the census of the blind and the deaf in the United States.

Be it further resolved that this association recommends that Congress be asked to make provision for further special census work pertaining to the blind.

9. That we recognize and heartily approve the efforts that are being made by the Committee on the Prevention of Blindness of the American Medical Association, Dr. F. Park Lewis, of Buffalo, chairman, by the several State Commissions, and by all local and private organizations looking to the prevention of all preventable blindness, including that resulting from the ophthalmia of the newborn, by disseminating these facts among the lay public, and that we pledge our unqualified support to the movement to give all possible publicity to these preventable causes.

NEW BUSINESS.

The Association, at a previous sitting, had adopted also the following:
Be it resolved:

1. That the Type Committee be enlarged to include ten members.

NOTE.—The discussion of the report of the Uniform Type Committee on June 16th, which preceded the foregoing action, indicated a desire on the part of many for an equal representation of the New York Point and American Braille systems upon the Committee. The Committee, as now constituted, consists of the following ten members: Charles W. Holmes, of Massachusetts, Chairman; Elwyn H. Fowler, Massachusetts, Secretary; Arthur Jewell, Illinois; Ambrose M. Shotwell, Michigan; Linna A. Owens, Missouri; Lulu Pearl Howard, Iowa; Thomas C. Sloane, Ohio; John A. Simpson, North Carolina; George M. Carmody, New York; and John C. Fowler, New York State.

2. That the American Association of Workers for the Blind shall have a press committee.

3. That a committee of three be appointed to look into the question of reference librarian.

4. That the executive committee shall arrange for sectional meetings at the next convention.

5. That a committee of three be appointed to arrange for an industrial exhibit for the next convention.

The following officers were elected: E. J. Nolan, president, of Chicago, Ill.; E. M. VanCleve, first vice-president, of Columbus, Ohio; R. B. Irwin, second vice-president, of Cleveland, Ohio; E. P. Morford, treasurer, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles F. F. Campbell, secretary, of Pittsburg, Pa. These elective officers constitute the Executive Committee of the Association.

III.

LITTLE ROCK CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS, 1910.

(Condensed from editorial sketch of proceedings in "*Outlook for the Blind*," summer number, 1910, pp. 57, 58).

The twentieth convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, held from June 28 to July 1, 1910, at Little Rock, Ark., was attended by representatives of twenty-nine schools. The President, Mr. B. B. Luntton, superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, in closing the final sitting, stated that he had attended all but two of the conventions of the organization, and that this one had reached the "high-water mark." The pre-announced program (arranged by the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. O. H. Burritt, superintendent of the school at Overbrook, Pa.) was carried out with exceptional completeness; and the papers presented and discussed were truly edifying, and some of them are being printed in the "*Outlook for the Blind*."

The following officers were elected: President, Supt. S. D. Lucas, Arkansas; first vice-president, Supt. J. V. Armstrong, Tennessee; second vice-president, W. K. Argo, Colorado; corresponding secretary, W. B. Wait, New York; recording secretary, John F. Bledsoe, Maryland; treasurer, F. H. Manning, Alabama; Executive Committee, Edward E. Allen, chairman, Massachusetts; Frank M. Driggs, Utah; S. M. Green, Missouri; W. B. Hall, Kansas; and Charles A. Hamilton, New York.

The resolutions adopted, with the exception of the usual expressions of appreciation for the courtesies shown the delegates, were as follows:

1. WHEREAS, The American Association of Instructors of the Blind have learned of a successfully inaugurated movement, destined to be national in scope, for arousing public sentiment for the prevention of unnecessary blindness;

Resolved, That we approve the spirit and the method of this movement, gratefully appreciate the wise philanthropy of the Russell Sage Foundation in acting as an inspirational promoter of local interest as well as a national clearing house of information, and pledge our personal influence as well as our Association's formal action in favor of the movement.

2. WHEREAS, The prevention-of-blindness movement requires for its success the largest and most accurate possible statistical basis for its work, and whereas the schools and institutions for the blind offer one of the very best opportunities for the keeping of records of causes of blindness;

Resolved, That this Association recommend to the superintendents of

all schools or institutions for the blind that do not as yet make a practice of keeping permanent statistics, that they begin with the autumn session and continue hereafter to keep complete statistical records of all the causes of all the cases of blindness in their schools or institutions, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to take such steps as may secure uniformity.

3. WHEREAS, We learn that the committee on ophthalmia neonatorum of the American Medical Association has been enlarged to embrace the whole subject of the prevention of blindness, and, WHEREAS, Dr. F. Park Lewis, chairman of the above committee, invites the American Association of Instructors of the Blind to join with other organizations to form a general organization to plan a concerted movement for the prevention of blindness;

Resolved, That the American Association of Instructors of the Blind accept the invitation of Chairman F. Park Lewis to co-operate with other organizations to form a general organization for the prevention of blindness, and that the president appoint a committee of three for this purpose.

4. We recommend that, beginning with the present meeting of the Association, a membership fee of one dollar be collected at each meeting.

5. WHEREAS, The institutions for the instruction of the blind are widely scattered, rendering frequent and largely attended conferences difficult and expensive, and the consequent need of an organ of intercommunication is manifest and generally recognized, and, WHEREAS, the *Outlook for the Blind*, under the editorial management of Charles F. F. Campbell, has since its foundation in 1907 proved its breadth of view, and practical value to the cause of the blind;

Resolved, That the A. A. I. B., in biennial conference assembled at Little Rock, 1910, heartily approves and indorses the *Outlook for the Blind*, and recommends that all superintendents and teachers in our schools and all other workers give to that magazine their individual and collective encouragement and financial support.

6. *Resolved*, That the A. A. I. B. hereby expresses its warm appreciation of the generosity of Mrs. Matilda Ziegler, who has given the *Ziegler Magazine* to the blind, and the zealous efforts of the magazine manager, Mr. Walter G. Holmes, to promote the best interests of the blind.

7. That this Association accept with thanks the invitation of the directors of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, so cordially extended through Superintendent McAloney, to hold its next convention at Pittsburg in 1912.

IV.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND—ACTION AT ANNUAL MEETING,
LOUISVILLE, 1910.

(Substantially reprinted from *Outlook for the Blind*, summer number, 1910, pp. 58, 59).

The superintendents of institutions for the instruction of the blind in the United States are trustees *ex officio* of the American Printing House for the Blind, which is located at Louisville, Ky. Nineteen of these had petitioned President Cowan, of the board of trustees, to hold

this year's annual meeting of the Printing House at Little Rock, Ark., immediately following the convention of the instructors. But it appeared to be legally impossible to hold the meeting outside of Kentucky, in which State the Printing House had been incorporated. Accordingly seventeen of the superintendents (*ex officio* trustees) went from Little Rock to Louisville to attend the annual meeting, which was called for July 2. There they presented a petition to the local board, asking for co-operation in an effort to have at least every alternate meeting of the trustees held in connection with the biennial convention of instructors of the blind, and not at Louisville, where it would often be inconvenient and expensive for many to go.

The most important action taken at this year's meeting was the adoption, by a close vote, of the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, About forty per cent of the pupils in schools for the blind in the United States are regularly and officially using American Braille, therefore be it *Resolved*, That an equitable proportion, namely, forty per cent, of the subsidy fund of the American Printing House for the Blind, used for the production of embossed plates, be devoted to their production in the American Braille system."

The meeting took place under the trees of the very beautiful grounds of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, over which Mr. and Mrs. Hnntoon have presided for thirty-nine years. It goes without saying that the visitors were entertained with the customary Southern hospitality.

V.

DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, LANSING BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE MICHIGAN BLIND PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, 1910.

(1) DISPOSITION TO CO-OPERATE, ASSURED.

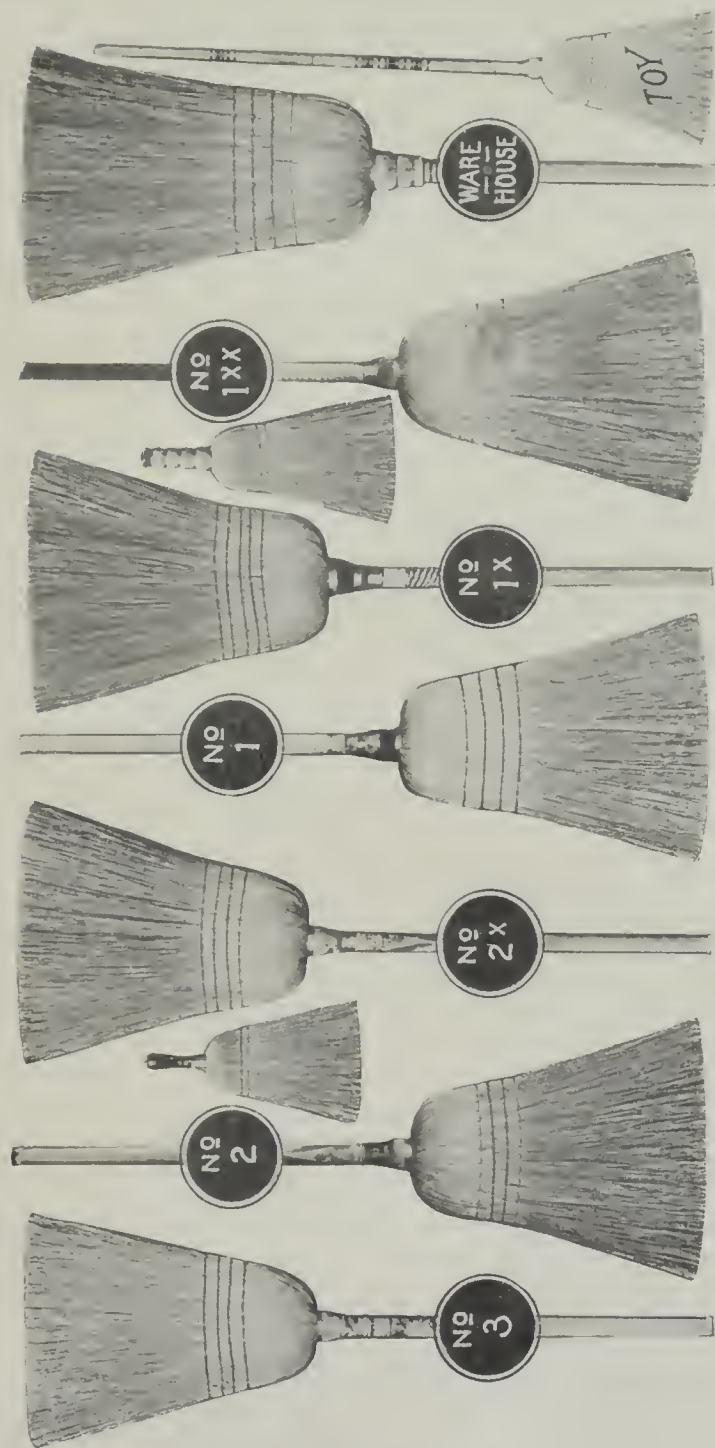
The following letter, from Miss Roberta Anna Griffith, corresponding secretary of the Michigan Blind People's State Association, and the subjoined certified copy of resolutions pertaining to the work of the State institutions for the blind, adopted by that organization at its Lansing meeting of June 15, 16 and 17, 1910, were duly received and appreciated by Supt. E. G. Putnam and the Board of Trustees:

238 Clancy St., Grand Rapids, Mich.,
June 22nd, 1910.

Superintendent and Board of Control, Employment Institution for the Blind, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.

Gentlemen—I am herewith inclosing a copy of the resolutions, relating to the State institutions for the blind, adopted by the Michigan Blind People's Welfare Association, at its recent convention, that you may understand how thoroughly we are in accord with your effort to make our Institution all that it should be, and how deeply we are interested in its welfare.

We are, as you will see from the inclosed resolutions, desirous that both of our institutions be represented at the conventions named, and we hope that you may be planning to send delegates to them.



PRODUCT OF OUR BROOM SHOP.

We are particularly anxious that some one of you, or all of you, attend the conference of the American Association of Workers for the Blind to be held in June of next year, at the Overbrook School for the Blind, and we urge you to do so, if possible.

As an active member of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, I take this opportunity, also, to invite you to join our Association, and to assure you of the welcome awaiting you in the Association. It is a great organization, and one with which all who have the interest of the blind at heart should be identified. Our dues are one dollar a year; our qualifications, respectability and an interest in the blind; our aim, the betterment of the condition of the blind. Should you decide to come into the Association, I trust that you will give me the pleasure of submitting your names to our Executive Committee in the near future.

Yours very truly,

ROBERTA A. GRIFFITH,

Corresponding Secretary.

M. B. P. W. Association.

(2) RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO INSTITUTION WORK.

American Association of Workers for the Blind: Michigan Welfare Branch. President's Office: 1811 N. Bond St., Saginaw, W. S., Mich.,
June 20, 1910.

To whom it may concern:

We, the undersigned executive officers of the above named Michigan Blind People's Association, hereby certify that the following resolutions were regularly adopted by this Association at its sixth biennial conference in the City of Lansing on June 17th, 1910; namely:

Be it resolved:

1. That we hereby renew the recommendations adopted by this Association in 1908, soliciting liberal appropriations for the full equipment and efficient management of the free lending library for the blind of Michigan and of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind at Saginaw, also of the Michigan School for the Blind at Lansing, without any modification or amendment of the statutory objects of either of these institutions.

4. That the boards of control of the Michigan School for the Blind and the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind be, and they are, hereby respectfully urged to send duly accredited representatives to attend the biennial convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind to be held at Little Rock, Ark., on June 28 to July 1, 1910, the annual meeting of the American Library Association to be held at Mackinaw, Mich., during the first week in July, 1910, and the biennial conference of the American Association of Workers for the Blind to be held at Overbrook (Philadelphia), Pa., in June, 1911, to the end that wise and useful concerted action may be promoted touching practical measures affecting the welfare of the blind and the efficient and economical management of our free circulating library and our State institutions for the blind.

8. That we extend our highest appreciation and hearty thanks to the management of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind for the efficient manner in which they are conducting the affairs of that

Institution, and the assurance that we stand ready at all times to co-operate with them in any measures that will promote the welfare of the blind.

CHAS. H. VAN ETTEN,
President.
B. EVA AUSTIN,
Recording Secretary.
ROBERTA A. GRIFFITH,
Corresponding Secretary.

(3) FURTHER ACTION OF STATE ASSOCIATION, 1910.

An attaché of the Institution, who attended the Lansing conference of June 15-17, 1910, states that the Association had a successful and most valuable meeting, and appears to be thoroughly united in its support of the measures there and then adopted.

The banquet on Wednesday evening at the Hotel Butler, was a very pleasant affair; and the papers and discussions of Thursday afternoon and Friday morning were interesting and valuable.

After an argument by the president upon an appealed membership question, and an extended discussion of the merits of the case and of the provisions in the rules of the society pertaining to such cases, the Association by a nearly unanimous vote, decided that under its rules, its executive committee is not authorized to decide questions relative to alleged disobedience or misconduct of members. Following this action, Pres. C. N. Roberts, Vice-Pres. R. J. Perry, and Treas. J. P. Hamilton resigned their respective offices and insisted upon the immediate acceptance of their resignations; and they and the two other persons present who opposed the foregoing interpretation of the Constitution, have since withdrawn from membership in the Association.

Mr. Charles H. Van Etten, of 1811 N. Bond St., Saginaw, W. S., Mich., was chosen president for the remaining two years of the official term; Mr. Floyd R. Wait, of Lansing, vice-president; and Mr. John P. Smith, of 446 Pleasant St., Ionia, treasurer. The Executive Committee now consists of these officers together with the corresponding secretary, Miss Roberta Anna Griffith, of 238 Clancy St., Grand Rapids, and the recording secretary, Miss B. Eva Austin, of Dorr, Mich., who is employed as a teacher in the Academy for the Blind at Macon, Ga.

A committee was authorized to inquire into the practicability of securing the publication of popular music in raised characters for the use of the blind.

In addition to the certified resolutions already presented, the following were also adopted at the concluding sitting on Friday, June 17, 1910:

Be it resolved:

2. That we recognize the great value and importance of maintaining and encouraging suitable national and international conferences and organizations of those persons who are concerned or interested in the instruction, employment, or reasonable assistance of the blind or the prevention or minimizing of the deprivation of blindness or of the disadvantages resulting from that adversity; and that, to this end, the Executive Committee be, and they are, hereby authorized and empowered in their discretion, to send a duly accredited delegate to represent this Asso-

ciation in the next biennial conference of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, to be held at Overbrook (Philadelphia), Pa., in June next, of which organization this State Association is an auxiliary branch.

3. That all just and reasonable measures for the prevention of avoidable blindness or the recovering of sight are hereby encouraged, and that the Executive Committee is hereby authorized and directed to co-operate in such measures according to their ability and opportunity.

5. That we hereby authorize any member of this Association or of any committee thereof to authorize by written certificate any co-ordinate member of the same to act as proxy for such member when unable to attend any stated or special meeting of the Association, or of such committee, as the case may be, provided that a written notice of any such proxy appointment shall be delivered or sent by mail to the president and the recording secretary in the case of Association proxies, and to each member of the committee concerned in the case of committee proxies; and any such proxy appointment shall be made known to any active member of the Association applying for such information.

6. That the thanks of the Michigan Blind People's Welfare Branch of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, are due, and are hereby tendered to President C. N. Roberts for the interesting and significant statistics of the employment of blind teachers and foremen in American institutions for the blind; and we indorse the view that all teachers in schools for the blind, as in other schools, should be capable, earnest, and conscientious persons of thorough preparatory training, temperamental fitness, successful experience, and an abiding interest in their chosen vocation, and in the class or group of learners for whose advancement and welfare they are employed to labor; and that, other things being equal, the sightless or partially blind instructor of individual blind pupils and of small homogeneous classes possesses some advantages over the sighted teacher of similar general qualifications.

7. That the thanks of the Association are hereby tendered to Miss Agnes Walberg, of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind, for very kindly compiling for this Association an able, interesting, and most suggestive account of the various practical activities in behalf of the blind undertaken, and still in progress, in the State of Massachusetts chiefly under the efficient supervision of Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell; and we hereby authorize the Executive Committee to seek to have the same published in some public document of this State or otherwise, and to encourage the undertaking of any similar work in this State not already provided for.

9. That the Executive Committee be authorized to provide suitable badges to be worn during the conventions of this Association, and that they should have them ready for distribution before the date of the next convention.

VI.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN MICHIGAN ORGANIZATIONS FOR PROMOTION OF THE WELFARE OF THE BLIND. FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE THERETO, 1909.

The following communications will serve to throw much light upon questions that were left obscure by the published discussions of July,

August and September, 1909, touching the management of the Employment Institution for the Blind and its alleged relations with the independent blind people's State association, under whose auspices the bill (Act 169, Laws of 1903) for the establishment and government of this State institution was prepared, introduced, and successfully advocated during the legislative session of 1903.—a society which, since its organization in September, 1900, has, to the present time, continued to co-operate cordially with those in responsible control of all the public agencies for the benefit of the blind of Michigan:

(1) SHOTWELL TO HUDSON.

Defense of reputation of Executive Committee and of certain dissatisfied inmates prior to the date of the Lansing conference and to the printing of the Hamilton-Perry manifesto.

(Copy.)

Inst. for the Blind, Saginaw, W. S., Mich., Apr. 7, 1909.

Mr. Joseph Hudson, Clare, Mich.

My dear Mr. Hudson—In our very brief interview of yesterday, I had no opportunity to correct what I believed to be a mistaken impression in your mind in relation to the wage-earning broom-makers' short-sighted course in sending their various grounds of complaint or dissatisfaction to Lansing before they had laid them before your Board or afterward. I have reason to believe that their only complaints to members of the Legislature were sent to Lansing weeks before your meeting here on the 29th ult., and that after their chief grievance was adjusted by action of your Board on the 29th, they ceased complaining, and were pleased and relieved, rather than disappointed, by the failure of the House Committee on this Institution to call them before the Committee to question them as to any grounds of complaint, as had been expected.

I had no knowledge of their intention to send complaints to Lansing until long after a statement of their grounds of dissatisfaction had actually gone to one or more members of the Legislature, and from the first, I have vigorously remonstrated against any such course.

As soon as the matter was definitely brought to the knowledge of our State Blind People's Welfare Association, the Executive Committee remonstrated with them, and manifested a disposition to seek to have the matter peacefully and reasonably adjusted without setting the press and the Lansing factions or parties to warring over the matter, which noisy discussion by people having little or no clear understanding of the matter, could result only in harm, or at least in more harm than good. At Mr. Bateman's request, as you probably know, representatives of the Executive Committee of the State Association came here on Sunday, March 28th, to inquire into the real facts in the case and seek to bring about a just and reasonable adjustment of the chief grounds of dissatisfaction on the part of the blind people here and they had a long and most earnest and valuable interview that evening with the authorized committee of the workers here who had been appointed at Mr. Judd's suggestion to discuss their desire for steady employment before the Board of Trustees and the Legislative Committee. They were made to see clearly the great mistake they had made in sending

their complaints to Lansing before they had been laid formally before your Board, and they consented to concentrate their efforts upon the matter of obtaining continued employment. I believe they have consistently carried out their part of that understanding in so far as relates to continuing their agitation in the Legislature is concerned; and I believe that those representatives of the State Association rendered Mr. Judd and the Board valuable service, and that these blind broom-makers are not likely again to make a similar mistake, although we cannot doubt that they are ready to assert and prove the substantial correctness of the principal claims that they had made as to the way in which things were running here, so far as they were able to observe.

Had there been a more frank understanding and recognition of some of the material facts in the case, I think matters might have gone along more harmoniously; but aside from their original blunder of a month ago or so (due to inexperience) in sending their complaints to members of the Legislature before making a more tactful effort to have matters properly adjusted by those in authority here, I do not see that the men have been altogether in the wrong if the things they allege are true. And certainly it was supposed that you understood the situation at the time you were here with the Legislative Committee in March. Certainly Mr. Judd knew that those complaints had gone to Lansing, for he himself told me as much, saying he had had a long telephone message from Lansing giving those particulars, etc.; and he thereupon asked a Saginaw member of the Legislature to come and inspect the place and judge for himself as to the grounds for dissatisfaction. I do not know that he was definitely aware that the complaints had gone to Lansing in the form of a written memorial or formal statement of complaints, but he did specify several of the items of that formal complaint, and discussed some of its particulars with me and afterward with the men, calling them together on Tuesday evening, March 23rd, for that purpose. I do not know definitely the result of the visit of the Saginaw member of the Legislature, but I know that he was taken through the several departments of the Institution by Mr. Judd and was given such explanations as Mr. Judd was prepared to give him. I had supposed that the House Committee that came here had been made aware that the men were content to let their complaints rest if their main desire, that for more steady work, was granted or assured by the Board.

Judging from what is reported to have occurred when the men's committee had their interview with your Board on the 29th, they seem to have shown a very general lack of confidence on the part of the wage-workers in the good intention of some of the Institution officers to carry out successfully the main purpose for which the Institution was established.

Any such state of distrust, whether well-founded or not, is an unfortunate condition.

I hope you will pardon me for trying to correct any erroneous impression which I think has come to your mind, possibly because of my own failure to say to you things that I supposed were already perfectly familiar to you. I had too much to do with the original movement for the establishment of this Institution to be willing to see its purpose defeated because of my failure to do my proper part in making the real

facts in the case clearly understood by those charged with the duty and opportunity of carrying that measure into execution. The purpose was a proper one; and we did not beguile the Legislature into misappropriating the people's money for its establishment; and if it is permitted to run down at this time, chiefly because some of those in authority do not clearly understand its purpose and its needs, a very great and lasting injury to the cause of humanity in this and other states will have been done.

By the present misleading way of comparing the costliness of one institution with another, injustice is done to this Institution. The intelligent and organized blind people of this State are anxious to do anything they can to promote the success and lasting welfare of this Institution and of those for whose proper and reasonable assistance it was established. They have worked with, and not against, its management; and have helped, and not hindered, its officers in their efforts to carry out the purpose for which it was created. Thanking you for all your many kindnesses to me and to the blind of Michigan, and trusting to be excused for giving you these particulars, I remain,

Yours with great respect,

AMBROSE M. SHOTWELL,

Librarian, etc.

(2) SHOTWELL TO JUDD.

Copy of personal letter in defense of Association's conciliatory course and of inmates' reputation forbearance, and expressing opinion, afterward confirmed, that Executive Committee had not authorized any remonstrance or personal antagonism.

Saginaw, W. S., Mich., Apr. 17, 1909.

Mr. S. S. Judd, Supt., etc., City.

My dear Mr. Judd—What ever may have come to light during the past fortnight, and whatever may during the next forty-eight hours come to light (either publicly or privately) touching Institution affairs, I beg you to bear in mind a few distinct facts concerning the Michigan Blind People's State association, and concerning Saginaw people's supposed connection with drafted statements in circulation in certain quarters:

1. The authorized representatives of the Association, or the members of its Executive Committee who were in consultation here on the 28th and 29th ultimo, did not come with any hostile intent, and did nothing to aggravate the situation, and actually did much to allay existing irritation and to avert further causes of irritation, really rendering to the responsible management here,—the Board and Superintendent,—as great service as to the inmates, and did much to safeguard the Institution against future rash and drastic annoyance, such as seemed imminent from the short-sighted methods of some inexperienced inmates in sending statements of their supposed grounds of dissatisfaction to members of the Legislature before exhausting the more direct and proper methods of seeking relief. The representatives of the State Association acted strictly as peace-makers, and not in any sense as fire-brands.

2. The President of the Association is about a thousand miles away, and very busy as a college instructor and as a magazine printer, and has not been in Michigan this spring. The Corresponding Secretary



PIANO TUNING.

has been confined to her sick-room since returning home from here two weeks ago; and the Recording Secretary has not been absent from Saginaw since the conference held here on the 28th ult. The remaining two members of the Executive Committee of the State Association do not constitute a quorum for the transaction of any executive business, whether they may have been informally delegated to collect information or not; and I have reason to believe, and do believe, that no action of any kind relating to this Institution has been submitted to the Committee for consideration since the date of the meeting here on the 28th ult., and that no sub-committee has been in any valid way directed or authorized to address either the Legislature or the general public in relation to the needs of this Institution; and if any such manifesto designed to provoke public discussion of our condition and needs has been formulated, its publication has not been authorized by our State Association, nor by its Executive Committee.

3. I am further fully convinced that the wage-earning Broom-Makers' standing committee on work and welfare have not communicated any grievances to any member of the Legislature since the special meeting of our Board of Trustees here on the 29th ultimo, and have not signed or authorized any papers designed to extend or continue the popular or the legislative agitation of their supposed grounds of dissatisfaction.

4. I, myself, have sought to follow a straightforward course, and not in any objectional way to mix up with matters outside my own specific department and my generally recognized line of duty.

These things you can confirm, and hence they do not need my authority, and thus they do not betray any confidence.

Very truly yours,

AMBROSE M. SHOTWELL.

(3) ROBERTS TO SHOTWELL.

Showing ignorance and disapproval of the Lansing conference of April 12, 1909, for the preparation of a remonstrance, etc.

(A true Copy of the Paragraphs Pertaining to Michigan Institution Matters.)

College View, Neb., April 20, 1909.

My Dear Shotwell—My apparent indisposition is not a very adequate expression of the gratitude I really feel for your kindness in keeping me informed in your three successive epistles. I truly beg pardon for not having answered sooner, and this will not be much of an answer. But yours was the first to reach me concerning the outcome of the affair at Saginaw. Had a letter from Perry by the same mail containing some information, and from Eva and Jim at later dates. I think our committeemen, as well as their assistant in the person of the institution librarian, are entitled to a good deal of credit for saving a desperately bad situation.

I should like to know tonight how yesterday's business turned out. I have no intimation of what the purpose of a Lansing meeting might (be) for last week. I am quite certain, however, that it is not a thing which will involve the Association. I think I dressed Perry down too

warmly last winter to make him willing to risk very much on such actions. Hamilton has been pretty careful to keep himself out of the lime light in this matter to risk very much publicity. And I think Anna would know that she has, by the constitution, no power of proxy representation in Executive Committee meetings. I have not been consulted about any steps; and anything that is planned up must be of a private nature. But I don't believe they would hardly risk involving the Association for fear of reaction, which certainly would set in, for if the Association got mixed in, I should personally proceed to unmix some things that would leave the agitators in not a very agreeable position. They may endeavor privately to bring political pressure to bear on the Judd case, but I don't see how they can do more than that.

Our new editor, Charles N. Miller, formerly of Bakersfield, Cal., arrived last week.*

(Thursday morning.)

I hope the Legislature will see fit to grant you some of the money you asked for new books, etc.*

Must close now. Shall endeavor to answer you more promptly hereafter.

Ever,
ROBERTS.

*The omitted sentences contain no reference to Michigan Institution matters.

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